The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ITALY.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS AT MILAN—HE MAKES A SPEECH.

MILAN, Oct. 7.—Ex-President Thiers arrived here yesterday, and addressed the French residents last evening. He said the establishment of the Republic should not be displeasing to the rest of Europe. He believed that the general election would give about fifty additional Bonapartist Deputies to the Assembly.

A PAPAL DIGNITARY IN THE HANDS OF BANDITS.

ROME, Oct. 7.—Monsignor Theodoli, a dignitary of high rank connected with the Vatican, has been captured near Trosinone by brigands, who demand a ransom of $30,000.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE.

CONDITIONS OF HIS IMPRISONMENT—NEITHER HIS SERVANTS NOR FAMILY ALLOWED TO SEE HIM—HE REFUSES TO SURRENDER THE PAPERS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a special dispatch from Berlin stating that Count Von Arnim occupies a room in the Prison Inspector's dwelling, and is allowed to walk one hour daily in the garden. Otherwise he is made to feel the full rigor of prison discipline. None of his family or servants are allowed admission to his presence. He refuses to surrender the papers in his possession, or to make any statement in regard to them. The Count is extremely excited, and deeply incensed against Prince Bismarck.

The *Gazette's* special also says the arrest of the Count was effected by a Commissary of the Criminal Court and six others, representing the Foreign Office and the Berlin Law Court.

THE DOCUMENTS SOUGHT FOR—WHAT THEY RELATE TO—THE COUNT REFUSES TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The *Post* says Count Von Arnim's documents were arranged in three categories. The first, referring to his appointment as Ambassador and his salary, were not included in the search; the second comprises those which Von Arnim acknowledges are in his possession, and which he claims to have retained because they will serve as a justification of his conduct, and the third and largest category comprises those of a confidential nature, of the whereabouts of which Von Arnim denies all knowledge.

The *Post* says the courts have acted throughout within the law.

THE PAPERS THOUGHT TO BE SENT TO ENGLAND.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—It is now believed that the papers which it is desired to obtain from Count Von Arnim have been sent by him to England for safe keeping.

THE EMPEROR SAID TO BE GREATLY SURPRISED AT THE ARREST.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It is rumored that the Emperor William, who is at Baden, was greatly surprised at Count Von Arnim's arrest, and has demanded the reason therefor.

THE COUNT TO BE RELEASED IF HE GIVES UP THE DOCUMENTS.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Count Von Arnim's family have been informed that his imprisonment is not intended as punishment, and that he will be released on the restoration of the documents detained by him.

FRANCE.

THE VICTORY IN THE ELECTION CLAIMED BY BOTH PARTIES.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Each party claims the victory in the elections. The *Ordre* estimates the number of Bonapartists returned at 144.

LETTER FROM MARSHAL BAZAINE.

ROME, Oct. 7.—Marshal Bazaine has written to the Roman journal *Il Exercito*, declaring that the moment to speak plainly has not yet arrived, but he will tell the truth later, although with reluctance.

TURKESTAN.

THE TURCOMANS PLUNDERING TRIBES FRIENDLY TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Post* says anarchy reigns in Turkestan. The Turcomans are plundering the tribes friendly to Russia, and an armed intervention is inevitable.

SPAIN.

GEN. DORREGARAY DIFFERS WITH DON CARLOS AND GOES TO FRANCE.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—It is reported that Gen. Dorregaray has differed with Don Carlos and gone to France. Gen. Mendiri succeeds to his command.

THE HEALTH OF DON CARLOS—LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED TO GEN. DORREGARAY.

HENDAYE, Oct. 7.—The Carlist official journal says that Don Carlos was in good health yesterday, and at the head of his army. He has granted a leave of absence to Gen. Dorregaray, for the benefit of his health.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. TRISTANY—A CARLIST REPULSE.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—It is reported that the Carlist Gen. Tristany has died of consumption. The Carlists have been defeated in an attack on Igualada. They lost many killed, and had over 100 wounded.

BRAZIL.

A NEW LOAN ISSUED.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 7.—The Brazilian Government has issued a loan of $25,000,000 at six per cent. interest.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

A COMMERCIAL CRISIS IMPENDING—ATTEMPT TO SEIZE A BRITISH STEAMER—THE REBEL FORCES AT THE GATES OF THE CAPITAL.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 7.—Advices received here to-day from Buenos Ayres state that several business firms in that city have suspended and a commercial crisis is imminent. The Argentine Bank has closed its doors.

A body of Government troops made an attempt to capture the British steam-ship Yerba, but the Captain of the vessel protested, and they desisted from carrying out their intention.

The vanguard of the rebel force, under the command of Ribas, is at the gates of the capital.

All mail matter passing through the Buenos Ayres Post Office is examined.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLT—A REVERSE TO THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated to-day, says:

"The Government has asked Congress for a grant of $2,000,000, to meet the expenses of the war.

There has been a slight engagement outside the city. It ended with the retreat of the Government troops.

"It is rumored that negotiations have been opened with the insurgent leaders."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RIOT IN NORTHAMPTON—TWO BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY IN THE CITY.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The excitement in Northampton continued to-day, and the authorities have been in hourly fear of a renewal of the riot. The streets were crowded all day with people. The constables, a large special force having been sworn in, patrol the city, and two batteries of artillery have arrived. It is hoped to-night that further disturbances will be averted.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE IN YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The coal miners of the West Riding, Yorkshire, have resolved on a strike, which begins to-morrow.

DENMARK.

THE EXPULSION OF DANES FROM SCHLESWIG.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 7.—The Danish Minister at Berlin has been instructed to make representations to the German Government in relation to the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig.

EGYPT.

THE NILE FLOOD AT CAIRO—STRENGTHENING THE EMBANKMENTS.

CAIRO, Oct. 7.—The water in the River Nile at this place has fallen somewhat. The authorities, however, continue the work of prevention against overflow. Fully 20,000 people are engaged in strengthening the embankments.

SWITZERLAND.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

BERNE, Oct. 7.—M. Ruchonnet has been elected President, and M. Staempfli Vice-President of the National Council of Switzerland.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

POSITION OF THE DELEGATES—THEY DESIRE PROTOCOL TO BE LEFT OPEN.

BERNE, Oct. 7.—The French delegates to the Postal Congress state that their Government is in accord with the policy of that body, but cannot sign the convention until it has consulted the Assembly. They request that the protocol be left open for signature.

THE SUMTER COUNTY, ALA., MURDERS.

COMPLAINT OF THE ALLEGED MURDERERS OF ILL TREATMENT BY THE MARSHAL AND THE SOLDIERS.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 7.—Yesterday a reporter interviewed the prisoners Renfroe, Bullock, Childs, and P. A. Hillman, who were brought here from Sumter County, charged with murder. They give a dreadful account of their sufferings, and the brutal treatment to which they were subjected in the journey to this city. They were handcuffed and chained together, after the arrest was made, and put in charge of a squad of Federal soldiers, who, they allege, were instructed to shoot them upon the slightest provocation. They were taken to the cars at Demopolis, and along the route from that point to Montgomery they were subjected to curses and abuse from negroes, who were freely admitted to the car in which they were. When remaining over awaiting connecting trains, they were put into vile dens, reeking with filth, and were denied water and meals, and prohibited from communicating with their friends or counsel. The Marshal who arrested the prisoners had a warrant for the arrest of William Hillman. Failing to find William he took P. A. Hillman instead, and when the latter asked by what authority he was arrested, the Marshal replied, "It don't make a —— bit of difference. We'll take you along now and get William some other time."

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 7—Midnight.—Phillip A. Hillman, one of the prisoners who was arrested for William Hillman, is still held in custody on the ground of being implicated in the whipping of one of the witnesses for the prosecution. The prosecution admit there is no evidence to show that he had anything to do with the killing of Billings.

THE TERRORISM BY WHITE LEAGUERS—INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Attorney General Williams has received, from official sources which he considers entirely trustworthy, the following statement as to the difficulties in Sumter County, Ala.:

The white people have an organization throughout the country known as the White League. They are determined that the negroes shall not vote at the coming election unless they vote with the League. To effect this everything is done to intimidate the black people. The two most active Republicans in the county, named Billings (white) and Ives (colored,) have been assassinated since the 1st of August. These murders have had a very great effect upon the colored people. To keep up this fear among the blacks, the whites get together almost every day and night, and ride the roads in squads of from thirty to fifty men, armed with shot-guns, pretending that the negroes are arming and gathering to attack the white people, which is not the case. There have been no parties of negroes of any strength together.

GEORGIA.

HOW THEY DO THEIR ELECTION BUSINESS IN THIS STATE—"SCARCELY ANY OPPOSITION."

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 7.—The election for members to the Legislature passed off quietly. Scarcely any opposition, except in a few counties, was made to the Democratic candidates. There will not be exceeding fourteen Republicans in both Houses at the next General Assembly, thus giving a Democratic majority on the joint ballot of 205. In this county about 1,700 votes were polled, giving a Democratic majority of 1,500.

J. C. C. Black, Patrick Walsh, and Walter Clark were elected.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

POINTS RAISED AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION—AN ADJOURNMENT NOV. 5.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Several interesting points were raised in the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day. R. M. Corwine, of Washington, submitted the question that where several parties are concerned in the same claim, one or more may present a petition, leaving each claimant to furnish his own proofs within the limitation of law. The reasons assigned for this question were that, as in the case of indemnity for seamen's wages and effects, being in many instances for small amounts, while some of the parties might be in this country to represent themselves and their companions in the form of petition, others might be at sea for long voyages without such advantage. Therefore it was but just that their interests should be protected in their absence in the manner proposed. The Court, in response, delivered an opinion to the effect that such an arrangement was inadmissible under the law creating the court. Three of the Commissioners were on the Bench to-day, but the two who were absent had previously expressed themselves favorable to Mr. Corwine's proposition. Mr. Cresswell, Government counsel, agreed with the court, but said any papers or petitions could be filed with the Clerk, subject to demurrer. In this the court silently acquiesced, and, therefore, the question may again be considered when a case shall be made up and presented.

After careful inquiry the court was satisfied that no cases would be ready for hearing in less than from four to six weeks, and therefore it adjourned till Nov. 5. The Judges are very anxious that parties will diligently use the interval, so that when the court again meets it may have something on which to act. A revised edition of the rules can be obtained by addressing John Davis, Clerk of the Court.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—1 A. M.—The barometer remains unchanged in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with falling temperature, partly cloudy weather, and gentle, variable winds; north-east to south-east winds, slowly falling barometer, warmer, cloudy weather, will prevail in the Eastern and Middle States, and rain in the latter; cloudy weather, north-east to south-east winds on the lakes, and thence to the Ohio valley; falling barometer, southerly winds, and clear or partially cloudy weather in the north-east.

The rivers have risen at Louisville and fallen at Herrmann and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, slowly falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain, south-east winds, veering to north-west, followed by lower temperature in the evening.

For New-England, falling barometer, north-east winds, cooler, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the lower lakes, higher pressures, cool, clearing weather, and northerly to north-westerly winds.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, falling temperature, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, and cloudy weather, clearing away during the day.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, cooler and clear weather.

For the upper lakes and North-west, and thence to Missouri, southerly winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at New-York, Sandy Hook, Long Branch, Squan Beach, Barnegat, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, and Cape May.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Schooner Langmier is ashore off Galoo Island, Lake Ontario. All hands are safe.

James L. McPhail, who was widely known known in connection with the Government Detective service, died suddenly on Tuesday in Baltimore.

Thompson Burnam has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

William A. Blanchard, of Philadelphia, formerly a well-known publisher of the firm of Cary, Lee & Blanchard, died on Tuesday night, aged seventy-one years.

James Gardener, for many years editor and proprietor of the *Constitutionalist*, and lately of Hoyt & Gardner of New-York, died at his residence near Augusta, Ga., yesterday morning, aged sixty-two.

George M. Elliott, nineteen years of age, was shot and mortally wounded at an early hour yesterday morning during a disturbance at a ball at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, by Police Officer William J. Carroll.

John Wise, son of Charles E. Wise, and grandson of Prof. John Wise, made an ascension from the fair grounds at Indiana, Penn., yesterday afternoon. He is the youngest aeronaut in the world, being but thirteen years old.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania will be joined by the members of that organization in Washington on their visit to New-Orleans in December at the triennial meeting of the General Grand Encampment.

Thomas Cahill arrived at Boston on the Cunard steamer Samaria yesterday morning. He was arrested in Ireland by American detectives, for alleged murder of Bridget Lanergan, at Dorchester, in 1873.

William Batty, aged sixteen, in ascending the elevator in Batty & Co.'s cracker factory, Baltimore, yesterday, was called from below, when, looking over the side of the elevator, he was caught between it and the ceiling and his head was crushed. He was instantly killed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Col. J. L. Thayer's tobacco barn aid contents was burned Tuesday night at Northampton, Mass., by an incendiary fire. The loss is $7,000, and the insurance $3,300, in the Fitchbury, Mutual, and National, of Hartford.

A two-story brick building, corner of Pratt street and Eastfall's avenue, Baltimore, occupied by the Granite Roofing Company, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $4,500, and the insurance $4,000.

A fire at Oxford, Ohio, on Monday, destroyed a saw-mill and stable containing 100 tons of broom corn belonging to P. Kager. Loss, $18,000; uninsured.

Besser & Warquin's flouring mill at Marshall, Ill., was burned last night. The loss is $18,000; no insurance.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET—DAMAGE $65,000.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building No. 214 Washington street, situated in the centre of the block between Vesey and Barclay streets, and surrounded by buildings of a most inflammable and dangerous character. Owing to the position of the building, District Engineer Shea at once sent out a second alarm, calling for the reserve engines from the adjoining districts. On the arrival of Chief Engineer Bates, the fire had gained such an ascendancy that a third alarm was deemed necessary, and the entire available force of the department was called into requisition. The entire upper part of the building from the first to the fifth floor was occupied by Bergher & Bros., manufacturers of willow-ware, whose stock was damaged to the extent of $30,000; insurance unknown. The basement, occupied by Sayne & Pearson, fruit merchants, was damaged on stock $1,500; insured. The building, owned by Hoppins & Bros., was damaged $10,000. Messrs. Hills Bros., occupying No. 212 Washington street, lost $500 on stock. John W. Stout, manufacturer of pickles, occupying No. 91 Barclay street, lost $500 on stock; insured. Messrs. R. L. Brower & Co., produce dealers, occupying No. 216 Washington street, lost $1,000 on stock. The building, owned by George Opdyke, was damaged $500; insured. J. T. Potter, provision and grocery dealer, at No. 89 Barclay street, lost $1,500 on stock; fully insured.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The quadrennial meeting of the American Christian Convention is now in session at Stanfordville, Dutchess County. Between 200 and 300 delegates are in attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada. The session opened yesterday, and reports were received from the Sabbath-school Department and the Ministerial Life Assurance Association, and this morning from the Publishing Department. They show these interests to be in a flourishing condition. This afternoon the new building of the Christian Biblical Institute, the training school of the denomination, was dedicated.

DECLINE IN BUILDING OPERATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The statement of the September building permits in Philadelphia again shows an astonishing falling off. For new buildings there were issued but 347 permits last month, as against 763 for the September of 1873. Including additions and alterations, there were but 448 permits this year to 855 in the September of 1873. The *Record* says: "Such figures tell more impressively than any words the story of caution and retrenchment. We pointed out the same striking fact several months since, and it continues to be freshly confirmed by later statistics."

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF HON. THOMAS TALBOT FOR GOVERNOR—HON. HORATIO G. KNIGHT FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—SPEECH OF MR. DAWES—THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 7.—The Prohibitionists have had things their own way, not only nominating their straight-out candidate for Governor, but their straight-out candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Horatio G. Knight, of East Hampton, and all without a struggle. In the morning, before the opening of the day's formal proceedings, the "antis" were called together by a few spirited and energetic leaders who had come up on the early trains with bundles of ballots, determined to make a show of opposition to the inevitable, and an effort was made to unite them on a candidate for whom they should make a fight in the convention, but it was a sorry failure. Some wanted to unite on Loring, others on Sanford, and still others on Judge Charles Devens; but no one name seemed to possess the power to charm all, and it was finally resolved that on the first ballot in the convention they should throw their votes according to their individual preferences, and on the second, if there should be a second, they should unite on the anti-candidate showing the highest number of votes on the first. They protested against the surrender of the great party of the State to a mischievous faction, and talked plainly of the danger ahead, but in the convention they did not offer a "peep," and were the first to propose when the ballots showed Talbot's majority making his nomination unanimous. The trouble was they had no plucky leaders, and the old workers of the party had made up their minds to accept the situation without a show of their dissatisfaction, and make the best of it for the sake of harmony and the good of the party.

The convention, in sharp contrast with that of last year, when Butler made his famous raid and kept all hands on duty till well into the night, was tame and uneventful. The business was advanced with dispatch and done up in every respect according to the prearranged programme. Dr. Loring, wearing a careworn and unhappy look, called the convention to order, and was promptly made temporary Chairman. The permanent organization was as promptly effected, and the various committees arranged. Mr. Dawes, as President of the day, was brought forward, and after a tedious and rambling prayer had been made by Rev. Mr. Hills, of this city, delivered his address. A ballot for Governor was then ordered, a motion that it should be informal voted down without debate, and the adjournment for dinner took place. After dinner the remainder of the business was as quickly dispatched, without discussion or friction of any sort and before 4 o'clock the end was reached. Everything was done regularly and in order, but in the most solemn manner. The absence of the old time life and animation was marked.

The first interesting feature of the convention was the statesmanlike oration of Mr. Dawes. Fully comprehending the peculiar condition of the campaign here, and the divisions the local issue of prohibition threatened, he struck out at once into a consideration of national affairs, the work of the Republican Party to be done, and the peril of giving even the least encouragement to the Democratic Party at this critical period, and so presented the duty of Massachusetts Republicans to uphold the party and send out a good report as to influence the convention and secure harmony in the proceedings which followed. The address was evidently prepared with care, and will repay attentive perusal. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Before the convention shall proceed to the consideration of the business for which it is assembled, you will permit me to return my most grateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred on me by an invitation to preside over its deliberations. That honor derives its chief value from the fact that this is a convention of Massachusetts Republicans. It was in this Commonwealth that a political organization to meet an overshadowing national peril with the principles of the Republican Party had its origin, and here those principles have commanded an unfaltering support through all the phases of early development, in every emergency of conflict with national enemies, and during all the subsequent years of doubt and discouragement, waiting on the work of national restoration. And now, without a stain upon its honor, or, with the betrayal of no trust committed to its care, its representatives are gathered in convention here to-day in the State of its birth, to deserve continued support by correcting the errors and missteps of the past by an enlightened and patriotic zeal in the present, and, by a wise and comprehensive statesmanship for the future. I shall not seek to tickle the ear by boasting of past achievements, nor to turn your attention from the duty of the hour to the glorious record already made up by the Republican Party. It is not on these we live. According as we shall meet the present and prepare for the future will be the measure of public confidence bestowed upon us. We must deserve success or not hope to succeed. No party can live upon its past. To stand still is to go backward. Let the brilliant record of what has been done serve but to light up the path of duty and thus make more plain what is to be done. Let it be demonstrated that the party which led this nation safely through the Red Sea of the rebellion has capacity to meet every new exigency and cope with every new force that shall spring up in its pathway. What that party has done which it ought not to have done, let it not hesitate to undo; what it has yet left undone, let it make haste to accomplish. The unbroken control of public affairs in Massachusetts from the beginning of Republican power brings to your door not security, but increased responsibility and earnest work. That wise policy which has so successfully carried well nigh to completion one of the grandest works of internal improvement of this or any age, requires at the hands of those who began it that they should solve for Massachusetts the problem of cheap transportation, and bring back to her in return for her expenditures the wealth of new industries and enlarged competition in old ones. The burden of taxation which the necessities of the war and the great undertakings of the State have laid upon her people also demand from those who are responsible for these burdens that the elements of necessity and equalization should pervade every system created for their enforcement. The presence of these two elements will lift without complaint the heaviest burden of taxation. Their absence will make the lightest too heavy to be tolerated by the Massachusetts tax-payer. The labor of the State is its largest capital, and is entitled to the most remunerative investment that will not impair a just and fair return to those whose prosperity is inseparable from that of labor itself. On these and other questions of legislation now agitating the public mind, as thinking men we differ in respect to the means and methods and their just limitations; but in the great purposes and beneficent ends to be attained we are a unit and in earnest. But our work ends not here; we are also a part of that great national organization, out of the glory of whose part comes the light which illumines the present and the voice which is the inspiration of the future. As we shall discharge our duty at home, so shall we meet the requirements of the larger and broader relation. Our action here to-day and its results will reach in their influence beyond our Commonwealth to the remotest limits of national authority. The voice and vote of Massachusetts in the councils of the nation have been unbroken and undivided since the Republican Party has had a being. Shall they so continue? The spirit of the rebellion always sleeping, so long Republican rule seems secure, but instinctively waking into incarnate ferocity at the faintest promise of a return of the Democratic Party to power, has been deluded by the Spring elections, and has come out from its lurking places full armed, to hunt and murder the loyal citizen whom it hates. At such a time Massachusetts cannot afford to break her front and give a single vote to that party, with which, by some strange instinct, the "White Leaguer" and the Kuklux ally themselves, and refuse to be shaken off. There is not a Democrat in Massachusetts, I know, whose soul does not revolt at the atrocities daily committed on defenseless Southern citizens, and who would not shun their perpetrators as he would a leper, and yet the inevitable tendency of things is stronger than good resolutions. Political allies must be political friends, until the humblest American citizen in the meanest hovel, though his face be as black as the heart of his persecutor, shall be armed with all legal weapons to defend himself in the enjoyment of every civil right to which the Constitution entitles him. There is no room in the Massachusetts delegation in Congress for a single representative of that party whose votes are uniformly withheld from such legislation. Massachusetts has a sacred legacy in the Civil Rights bill which she cannot barter away nor intrust to any unfriendly keeping. The recent outrages upon the homes and lives of colored citizens at the South are shocking the heart of the nation, and the attempts to overthrow constituted authority in Southern States are filling it with serious forebodings. But these violent demonstrations are premature, and will defeat their own ends. They have taught the people, before it was too late, to withhold confidence from mere professions, and to devoutly thank God that a Grant, and not a Buchanan, wields the power of the Government. No more than in civil rights can the Massachusetts Republicans abate their zeal in the maintenance of the public faith, endangered by false theories of finance and open assaults, against which the Executive whom they support has interposed as a shield the just exercise of his constitutional prerogative. They will stand by the Government of their choice in this controversy so long as there shall exist opposition to the restoration of gold and silver as the only true basis of the currency, the early resumption of specie payments, and the payment of the debt of the nation in the money recognized by the civilized world. In all this work, local and national, the Republican Party will be true to its traditions and search itself. No taint of corruption in office will go unpunished; no unfaithfulness in public trust will be permitted to escape accountability: never imitating that pharisaical spirit which contents itself with loud denunciations of corruption and crime in others, while carefully concealing its own defaults. Republicanism probes its own sores, and grows strong thereby; plucks out its own offending members, wherever they may be, and casts them from the public service. It will leave to others the task of discovering motes, with beams in their own eyes, without fear that the people can be deceived thereby. Nor can they be won from the support of Republican measures by that Democratic school of antagonism which professes absolute free trade in Maine and high protection in Pennsylvania; hard money in Massachusetts and New-York, inflated greenbacks and repudiation in Ohio and Indiana; and a war of races in the South. Let it be remembered that incompatibility of principles in politics, like incompatibility of temper in the household, is sure to breed a dissolution. If you shall be true to your trusts, and awake to your opportunities, then will it be demonstrated that by and through the Republican Party of the State and nation shall the live issues of the present, and the just expectations of the future, be successfully met. Thus and then will it be that in and through the Republican Party shall the civil service be regenerated, the public faith maintained inviolate, the public expenditures reduced to the lowest point of necessity and efficiency, the currency lifted to the specie level, the national debt placed upon a basis of gradual extinction in coin, the industries of the land so cared for that the American laborer shall control the labor and the wages that supply the American consumer, and the lawless assassin and uncured rebel shall be taught to respect the civil rights of every citizen, and the constituted authorities of every State. To accomplish these results is the duty of the hour. They lie in the direct pathway of the Republican Party, and their attainment is the condition of continued success. But, in the near future, even at own very doors, are questions of the utmost gravity, and of the broadest scope, from the solution of which there will be no escape but in surrender. No one can fail to discern their approach, and they will not admit of postponement. The deep-seated political disease which, following the rebellion, has perverted and wasted the life of the Southern States, demands heroic treatment. How shall the healing influences of uncorrupted self-government be made to pervade a body politic too sick to discern them, and too weak to grasp them? The subtle and mighty agencies of the telegraph and steam, covering the continent with the nerves and arteries of new systems of communication and of transmission, crossing State lines, passing under rivers, over mountains and through tunnels, and binding the nation in one unbroken and inextricable net-work, were unknown to the fathers who made this a Republic of separate States. These are working out their marvelous results through corporate powers and combined forces that rival the Government itself in their ability to control the people and their interests. What shall be hereafter their relations to that Government? Where shall the limit and check be placed? These are questions to which the political ear cannot be indifferent if it would. Another and a greater question than all others confronts the thoughtful statesman as he turns his face to the future. The power of the Central Government is increasing, while that of the States is decreasing. The necessity of an efficient, unquestioned central power during the war and the subsequent periods of public disturbance, combined with great changes produced both in the character and methods of all active life in this great people, spreading daily further and further, yet daily consolidating and centralizing all the agencies by which men move and are moved, have contributed to make centralization a habit of thought too familiar for safety. Under these influences, and yielding to these tendencies, shall State lines be permitted to fade and State authority to decay while we become more and more one nation and one Government, or shall a stouter and firmer resistance to the drift and current hold the Union and the States each in its own sphere intact and unimpaired, and all in that one grand whole fitly described to be—

"Distinct as the waves, yet one as the sea?"

The future of the Republic is crowded with great questions hitherto unknown or of little moment, but the settlement of which cannot be ignored by those who shall administer its affairs. To grapple with these as they shall rise and to solve them in that broad and catholic spirit which shall command the final approval of a great and growing people, is the golden opportunity of the Republican Party. Will it prove itself equal to the just expectations of the future? I have faith in its wisdom and its statesmanship, and that in the long years to come it will continue to win success by deserving it.

Gentlemen of the Convention, I congratulate you on the grandeur of the work before you, and I congratulate the State and nation on the earnestness with which you enter upon it.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Immediately after this address the ballot was called for. It was taken by counties, the tellers standing on the platform and the delegates passing in line before them and depositing their votes one by one. The vote as announced was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	1,042
Necessary to choice	522
Thomas Talbot had	753
George B. Loring had	198
Charles Devens, Jr., had	501
John E. Sanford	20
Benjamin F. Butler	16
E. R. Hoar	1
Henry L. Dawes	1

This was received with applause and a cheer or two, and before the noise had ended Hon. Alexander H. Rice rose, and proposed making the vote unanimous in the following brief speech:

The remarkable unanimity which the vote which has just been read has revealed shows that a very large majority of the representatives of the Republican Party of Massachusetts here assembled are in favor of Hon. Thomas Talbot as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts for the ensuing year. This expression of opinion, Sir, must be received, I think, as a testimony of this convention to his excellent character, to the purity of his life, and his example, and as an expression of confidence on the part of the convention, and, if he shall be elected to the high office for which we have nominated him, he will discharge its duties with fidelity, with impartiality and with reference to the best interests of the party and of the commonwealth. As we are alike interested in the triumph of those principles which have made the Republican Party of Massachusetts, not only historic, but renowned; and as the triumph and perpetuation of those principles in the future can only be secured by unanimity on the part of the friends of the party and its members, I move you, Sir, that the nomination of Hon. Thomas Talbot as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts be made unanimous by this convention.

This, also, was generally applauded, but before the President had a chance to put it to vote, an "anti," Mr. Daval, of Fall River, had the boldness to rise in his seat, and protest, and in the following words:

I shall certainly object to any such resolution as this being passed by this convention, and will give my reason. I voted for that gentleman, and also for Gov. Washburn, on the ground that they would not interfere with the people. The very first chance that that gentleman had he went back on his own record. He agreed to stand by the Republican representatives in their expression of opinion in 1872 and 1873 in this hall. They agreed not to interfere with the action of the people, and as an honest man I cannot vote for the unanimous nomination of Mr. Talbot, for the simple reason that somebody has not only transgressed our political rules, but those of morality and honesty.

Mingled applause and hisses greeted this, and before any one could sufficiently recover from the surprise it occasioned, Mr. Dawes put the question to the convention of making the nomination unanimous, and it was carried, the "nays" being considerable weaker than the "yeas."

The voting for Lieutenant Governor was conducted in the same manner as that for Governor, and it resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	1,012
Necessary for a choice	507
Horatio Knight, of East Hampton	443
Charles P. Stickney, of Fall River	271
Alfred Macy, of Nantucket	86
George B. Loring, of Salem	8
Scattering	4

There being no choice, the Convention was about to proceed to a second ballot, when a motion was made that Mr. Knight be nominated for the position by acclamation, and it was so carried. Mr. Knight is a manufacturer of East Hampton, and has business connections with New-York, where he has many acquaintances. While the committee were counting the ballots thrown for candidate for Lieutenant Governor, the remainder of the ticket was made up, the candidates being nominated, one by one, by acclamation: Hon. Oliver Warner, of Northampton, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Hon. Charles R. Train, of Boston, Attorney General; Hon. Charles Endicott, of Canton, Auditor; and Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., North Brookfield, as Treasurer Receiver General.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions, just before adjournment, reported the platform, which is notable particularly for its brevity and the absence of any reference whatever to the liquor question. It is as follows:

The Republicans of Massachusetts, proud of the record of their party, reaffirm their devotion to the great principles of justice upon which it was founded, and they pledge their best and constant endeavors to the maintenance of these principles in the future. Be it therefore

Resolved, That a sound currency is indispensable to national prosperity, and that to this end the nation must make its demand promises to pay equal to gold, which is the recognized standard of value in the whole civilized world, and that it is further the duty of Congress to adopt such measures as shall lead to this realization of values, and that no inflation of the currency by adding to the Government issues should be permitted.

Second—That Massachusetts has seen with abhorrence the attempt through banded leagues to deprive whole classes of our population of their constitutional prerogatives, and as the amplest protection of the individual in his civil rights and privileges is the great duty of the National Government, therefore, as Republicans, reaffirming our abiding faith in fundamental rights and the exact equality of the citizen before the law in its largest sense, we express our gratitude to the President of the United States for his prompt interference against an effort at usurpation over a recognized State Government, and for his determined opposition toward all movements and combinations seeking to abridge, limit, or restrain the rights of any portion of the American people.

Third—That the Republican Party of Massachusetts demands, and will require of all persons holding office, whether national, State, or municipal, an administration of the Government which shall conform to the highest standard of honesty, integrity, and economy, to the end that the public indebtedness may be honorably and speedily paid and the burden of taxation lightened.

Fourth—That the record of the Republican Party of Massachusetts is a sufficient guaranty of its continued sympathy with that legislation which will promote the best interests of labor and tend to the moral and intellectual elevation of all persons engaged in industrial pursuits.

Fifth—That the Republican Party has proved itself, under all circumstances, the party of progress and reform; that it has shown itself ready and prompt to correct all abuses, and bring its own servants to a strict account for unfaithfulness in official conduct; that it denounces all laws and practices that open a way for corruption in the public service, and that it will demand of all its servants that their official position shall never be made subservient to their personal aggrandizement.

Sixth—That in the nomination of Hon. Thomas Talbot as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, this convention expresses its appreciation of the character and ability of a distinguished public servant, and, relying upon his administrative experience, his personal purity and sterling integrity, we feel confident of his triumphant election by our loyal and law-abiding people, and we heartily commend him and the other nominees of this convention to the suffrages of our fellow-citizens.

Soon after the convention dissolved the delegates were on their way to their several homes. The prevailing feeling was that though the ticket is unsatisfactory to many, and the introduction of the prohibitory question into the Gubernatorial canvass is deplored, the party must must hold together and correct the blunders of the present at the earliest possible moment in the future.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

CONSIDERABLE REPUBLICAN GAINS, WITH MORE TO COME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7.—Returns from 149 towns show that the Republicans on straight tickets have carried sixty, and the Democrats fifty-eight, while thirty-one are divided, many of them being a tie, which will prevent any partisan display under the new Democratic Registry law. Last year the Democrats claimed seventy-one towns. Of the Town Clerks elected, when a straight party contest could be made, the Republicans have elected seventy-five, and the Democrats sixty-five. Three each are classed as Independents and Liberals, and, giving these to the Democrats, the Republicans are ahead, and will increase their majority somewhat when the remaining sixteen towns are heard from. The vote on the Constitutional amendment stands 30,353 for it, and 4,489 against.

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER NOMINATIONS.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—The Democratic Convention in the First District to-day nominated Gen. A. S. Williams, of Detroit, for Congress. Gen. Williams is also the nominee of the Liberals.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Prohibitionists held a county convention to-day. The attendance was small. George Sherwood received the nomination for Assembly and Alexander McDowell, Democrat, that for District Attorney.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Republicans of Morris County have nominated Ex-Congressman John Hill for the State Senate.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 7.—The dissensions among the Republicans of this, the Third Congressional District, culminated to-day in the nomination of two candidates for Congress. Two conventions were held, each having full delegations, and each claiming to be the legal gathering of the representatives of the Republicans of the district. Both conventions met at noon at different places, and after the usual preliminary business, proceeded regularly to work, the result of which was the nomination by one of Hon. J. Ambler Smith, the present incumbent, and by the other of Rush Burgess, Collector of United States Internal Revenue. The latter, as heretofore reported, was nominated for the same position at the convention held on 16th September. From present indications both candidates will enter the contest, as it is certain neither will withdraw in favor of the other, the feeling between the two factions being very bitter. It is possible, however, yet not very probable, that a compromise may be effected in the interest of the party, by each withdrawing and a new man being put forward.

GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Republicans to-day nominated Andrew Williams, of Plattsburg, for Congress from the Eighteenth District.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 7.—John K. Tarbox was nominated for Congress from this district by the Democratic Convention to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—The Democrats of the Second Congressional District renominated John Young Brown.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Hon. Harlo Hakes, of Hornellsville, was to-day nominated by the Republicans of this (the Twenty-ninth) District for member of Congress.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 7.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fourteenth Illinois District to-day nominated J. H. Pickrell, of Macon County, for Congress. Mr. Pickrell is also the nominee of the Farmers', or Independent, Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 7.—The Republicans of the Fifth Wisconsin District to-day nominated Col. John Cochrane, of Dodge County, for Congress. Col. Cochrane is Master of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry.

HOMICIDE IN DELAWARE—A BOY SHOT BY A FARMER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 7.—A shocking homicide occurred near this city yesterday. A party of five lads, living in the city, went out into the country, and were taking chestnuts from a tree on a farm of which Aaron K. Woodward is tenant, when the latter came out with a gun and ordered them away. They started off, but when they had gone a little distance they shouted some insulting words, whereupon Woodward fired after them, intending, he says, only to scare them. The shot took effect in the body of William Lukens, and the arm of John Skelley, both boys of about seventeen. The former's wounds were mortal, and he died this morning. Those of Skelley are not serious. Woodward was arrested last night, and committed to jail to-day, bail being decided to be inadmissible.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TRIENNIAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL—SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD, ENGLAND—THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS—THE CLERICAL AND LAY DELEGATES.

The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States met yesterday at St. John's Chapel, Varick street. In the morning religious services were held in the church, which lasted up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, being the senior Bishop, took an active part in the service, and the sermon was preached by Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D. D., Bishop of Lichfield, England. During the services the church was crowded to an uncomfortable extent. After the religious services had been concluded, the Bishops withdrew and organized as a separate House in the school-room adjoining the chapel, and the Clerical and Lay Deputies, numbering over 320, having answered to their names, organized as the "House of Deputies." The galleries were filled with spectators, the one to the south being reserved exclusively for the families of the Bishops and Deputies. The convention did very little business yesterday afternoon. The President and Secretary were re-elected, and then came a long discussion on the by-laws, which will be found in the regular report of the proceedings. At 10 o'clock this morning the regular business will be taken up.

THE CHURCH SERVICES BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION.

The majority of the members of the convention attended divine service at St. John's Church, on Varick street near Canal, yesterday morning. The building, though very large, was filled completely in all its parts long before the hour for beginning the service. At 10:30 o'clock morning prayers were said by Rev. Dr. W. S. Perry, Secretary of the House of Deputies. The eighth selection of Psalms was said by Rev. Dr. Edwards, Canon of Lichfield, England. The first lesson, the sixteenth chapter of Isaiah, was read by Very Rev. Canon Balch, Arch-deacon of Huron. The second lesson, the sixteenth chapter of St. John, was read by Rev. Dr. Ellegood, Canon of Montreal. The creed and prayers before the Litany were said by Rev. Dr. W. O. Ketchum, Honorary Canon of Frederickton, and the Litany by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Secretary of the House of Bishops and Rector of Grace Church of this City. The Epistle, First Corinthians, first chapter, from the fourth verse, was read by the Bishop of Maryland, Right Rev. W. R. Whittingham, and the Gospel, St. Matthew xxii., from the 34th verse, by Right Rev. Dr. Courtenay, Bishop of Kingston, Canada. Then followed the sermon by Right Rev. G. A. Selwyn, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Lichfield, England.

THE TRUE OFFICE OF SYNODS AND CONVENTIONS.

Sermon by Bishop Selwyn, of Lichfield, Eng.

It seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us.—Acts xv. 28.

It seemed good unto us, being assembled with one accord.—Acts xv. 25.

When, therefore, Paul and Barnabas had no small discussion and disputation.—Acts xv. 2.

They were received of the Church, and of the Apostles and Elders.—Acts xv. 4.

The Apostles and Elders came together for to consider of this matter.—Acts v. 6.

The Apostles and Elders and brethren send greeting.—Acts v. 23.

Behold, brethren, a Synod in the highest sense: "It seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us"—God the Holy Ghost uniting believers with Himself by the spirit of counsel. St. Paul tells us, First Corinthians, iii., 9, that we are laborers together with God, and he adds: "Ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building." The world is the field in which God works with us: He as the Lord of the harvest; we as the laborers. The Church is the building growing into a holy temple, (Ephesians, ii., 21,) in which God is the Master-Builder, and we the workmen. As Christ is both the priest and the sacrifice, so He is both the Master-Builder and the chief corner-stone. And we, in like manner, are both the workmen and the stone—workmen to lay ourselves as living stones upon the one foundation, which is Christ alone, in whom we are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit. (Ephesians ii., 22.) In this character of "laborers together with God," Paul and Barnabas went up to Jerusalem, and there declared to the Church and to the Apostles and elders all things that God had done with them. (Acts xv., 4.) So also at Antioch they rehearsed all that God had done with them. (Acts xiv., 27.) The final words of St. Mark's Gospel are thus seen in their course of fulfillment: "They," that is, the Apostles, "went forth and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them." (Mark xv., 20.)

United work is the result of united counsel. There must be one mind before there can be one work. When the builders of Babel could not understand one another's speech they left off to build the city. (Gen. xi., 8.) Not so when the Lord builds the house. The labor will not be lost of them that build it. (Psalm cxxvii., 1.) As the Master-Builder God lays the foundation, and gives grace to them that build upon it. (First Cor. iii., 10.) Many names may be given to that special grace. It may be called unity or the spirit of counsel, but its special name is edification. (First Cor. xiv., 26.) Let all things be done unto edifying.

The rule by which we work is the mind of the Master-Builder. The plumb-line, (Amos vii., 7,) the measuring-reed, (Ezekiel iv., 3,) and the square, are the Lord's. The pattern of things on earth was first conceived in Heaven. The foundation on which we build was laid by the foreknowledge of God. He that built all things is God. (Heb. iii., 4.) It was no part of the creed of the Apostolic Church that every man might build upon this foundation as he pleased. "It was not enough to say, "I build upon the foundation of Christ;" whether he built gold, silver, and precious stones, or wood, hay, and stubble. (1 Corinthians, iii., 12.) A plain warning was given: "Let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon," for "the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. (ib., iii., 13.) There was no place for rival bands of builders. This was the earnest exhortation of St. Paul to the Corinthians, (i., 1,) when he heard that there were contentions among them: "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." No man had a better right to assert an opinion of his own than St. Paul. He had been called from his mother's womb; he had seen the Lord Jesus Christ; he had heard the voice of the Lord speaking to him from heaven; he had been caught up into the third heaven to hear unspeakable words. If he had claimed to the uttermost the right of private judgment, and rejected all counsel of his brethren, he, at least, if any man, might have been excused. But this was not the mind of the Lord Jesus as the Lord Himself had revealed it to him, this was not the way along which the Holy Ghost led him; this was not the lesson which he learned and practiced at the Synod of the Apostles and Elders at Jerusalem; this was not the example which he saw and followed when he was received, late in the day, as one born out of due time, into that church in which the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and one soul. (Acts iv., 32.) The thought was thus deeply rooted in the Apostle's mind, that "God is not a God of confusion, but of peace." (First Cor. xiv., 33.) The right of private judgment was not abolished, but placed under due control. Each believer might have his own special gifts by which one man would differ from another; to one, the word of wisdom; to another, the word of knowledge; to another, faith; to another, the gifts of healing; to another, the working of miracles; to another, prophecy; to another, discerning of spirits; to another, divers kinds of tongues; to another, the interpretation of tongues; all these were the work of that one and self-same Spirit, dividing to every man severally as he would. These special gifts, like the powers of foot, and head, and eye, were for the good of the whole body. There was to be no schism in the body, but all the members were to have the same care one for another. Each member of Christ was free to covet earnestly the best gifts, to pray for more knowledge and more faith, and more inward and spiritual life; yet all these would be of no avail without that more excellent way of charity, that bond of perfectness which unites all the several members in the one body.

Private judgment and free expression of opinion were not forbidden in that Synod of Jerusalem. What is a Synod but an assembly of men of many minds, and what would be the value of a Synod if there were not freedom of speech? The Apostolic Church was not exempt from differences of opinion; it was not a church bound to accept as infallible the opinions of one man. Grecians were free to murmur against the Hebrews, that their widows were neglected in the daily ministration. The converts to the circumcision were free to contend with St. Peter, because he went in to men uncircumcised and did eat with them; others of the converted Jews, in their zeal for the law, taught the brethren, "Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved." St. Paul did not fear to withstand St. Peter on the same ground, face to the face, because he was to be blamed; there was no small dissension and disputation upon the point at Antioch;

much disputing on the same question at Jerusalem; certain of the sect of Pharisees which believed gave their opinion that it was needful to circumcise them, and to command them to keep the law. Peter, Paul, Barnabas, took the contrary side; and St. James, as President, summoned up the debate and put the question to the vote; and then, by the united voice of Apostles, Elders, and brethren, the decree was given, and the encyclical letter written with the solemn preamble: "It seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us." Can we fail to learn from this inspired history what the right of private judgment really means? It means the unfettered right of every man to have his own opinions and to express them freely, but to be ready to give way to the opinion of his brethren, and to accept their decision as if it were his own. It does not mean the audacious assertion of personal infallibility: it seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to me; but it does mean that to every believer a power is given, to some more, and to others less, to search the Holy Scriptures; to pray for the guidance of the Spirit; to seek the mind of Christ; to compare spiritual things with spiritual; to be fully persuaded in his own mind, and yet withal to know himself to be but man, finite, fallible man, still far from perfection, still an Apostle who, with all his gifts, may require to be taught the way of God more perfectly, still a Peter who may deserve to be withstood. All this his own private judgment, rightly used, will teach him. I cannot be as God, knowing all things; can I assume to myself the grace of infallibility, which I deny to the head of two-thirds of Christendom, and deny it because he, as the successor of St. Peter, claims a power which St. Peter himself did not possess; are the gifts of the Holy Ghost which I have received so much more abundant as that I should be more certain of freedom from all error than they who heard the words of Him who spake as never man spake; and upon whom the Ghost came down on the day of Pentecost to teach them all things, and to guide them into all truth? And when the holy and humble man of heart goes, in this frame of mind, into the Synod of his Church, and sees Bishops, Priests, and brethren assembled there "with one accord" (Acts xv., 25) in the name of the Blessed Trinity; when solemn prayer has been offered up for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, not upon one but upon all; when the holy communion of the body and blood of Christ has united all the members in the one body of their Lord, what will be the word of counsel which the private judgment of each member in particular will suggest to his mind? Will it not take its form in thoughts like these: What am I, in the midst of these gifted men? If I have searched the Scriptures, so have they. If I have prayed for the guidance of the Spirit, so have they. If I have walked with God, much more have they. I am the least of all these holy men. There are men here at whose feet I am not worthy to sit. I thank God that I am not left to trust to the conclusions of my own deceitful heart, for surely in this multitude of counselors there is greater safety.

True it is, that times have been, and may be again, when one man may stand alone in the midst of an apostate world. Abraham stood alone when he interceded with God. Athanasius stood alone against a world of heresy. Even in heaven it may be true, as the poet has feigned, that some seraph Abdiel

—"was faithful found;
Among the faithless, faithful only he."

But of all the spirits that require to be tried whether they be of God, this spirit of championship needs the greatest caution. It was no true assumption which made Elijah say: "I, even I only, am left," (1 Kings, xix., 10.) But what saith the answer of God unto him, (Romans xi., 14:) "I have reserved to myself seven thousand men which have not bowed the knee to Baal." What greater temptation can there be to pride than for a man to believe himself to be a defender of the faith when he stands up before his brethren as the champion of some peculiar opinion? It is thus that the unity of the Church is rent when men say: "I am of Paul," and "I of Apollos," and "I of Cephas," and "I of Luther," and "I of Calvin," and "I of Wesley," and "I of Simeon," and "I of Pusey." But what saith the Holy Ghost?

"Is Christ divided?" As children who have sailed their boats in the pond in their father's garden are filled with astonishment when they go down to the sea in ships and there see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep, so the man who has lived in the narrow precincts of his own mind, and measures all things by his own standard of thought, is amazed to find how little he really knows when he comes into the assembly of men older, wiser, more holy, and higher in station than himself. His feelings will be those described by Isaiah (lx., 5:) "Thine heart shall fear and be enlarged, because the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee. He is as one that has launched out into the deep. He has fished in shallow waters; now he lets down his net into a sea that cannot be fathomed. How partial now seem those which he called his views; how imperfect that which he called his private judgment; the vessels which he drew with did not reach to the depth of Christ's love: his mete-yard could not comprehend the love, the measure whereof is longer than the earth and broader than the sea, (Job xi., 9.) But now he comes to his synod, to learn the way of God more perfectly, to seek the mind of Christ by counsel with his brethren; to pray with them for the knowledge of that fullness of the Savior's love which passeth knowledge until it be comprehended with all His saints, (Ephesians iii., 19.) The soul escapes as from a prison in which a single ray shone upon it through a narrow chink, true light it may have been, from the one true and only Sun, but still a single ray; but now in the fellowship of kindred souls, in the hallowed interchange of spiritual counsel, in united prayer, in frequent communion, the light shines upon him from every side, mirrored upon the minds of all with whom he walks as friends in the house of God. Feelings unknown before, thoughts which never came into his mind, new views of doctrines, new applications of Holy Scripture, a wider range of spiritual sight—these are the ever growing and ripening fruits of a life of sympathy and communion with those whom God has united together in the mystical body of His Blessed Son. The whole character of his mind is changed. He has come like a hermit out of his cell to impart to his brethren the answers which God has given to his lonely prayers, and to receive back again from them an hundredfold the gifts of grace and visions of glory which have been shed abundantly upon the synod assembled with one heart to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. The conceit of private judgment is swallowed up in the full assurance of the conviction which has been brought home to the minds of all. The words once so pleasant and so customary give place to the soul-sustaining decision, which resolves all doubts, appeases all differences, and edifies the body of Christ (Ephes. iv., 12):

"It seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us." How will the promise be fulfilled that the Holy Spirit will teach us all things, and bring all things to our remembrance, whatsoever Christ has said unto us. (John xiv. 26.) How will the Spirit of Truth guide us into all truth? (John xvi. 13.) Are we making progress toward that end? We are compelled to answer that we are not advancing. This state of religious strife in which we live cannot be the mind of Christ, the Prince of Peace. It is not thus that we can keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. What one asserts and another denies cannot be the teaching of the spirit of truth. This is not the way by which we shall be guided to the knowledge of all truth. The truth of God must be one. There can be no more contention when we have once found the truth. It is no use to say that we agree in the essentials of the truth. So much the more grievous is it that we should quarrel about trifles. But trifles they are not. Every particle of the truth of God is precious. It must be searched out like the one grain of gold hidden in a bucketful of sand. It is all truth that we seek, and not partial truth, truth in doctrine, truth in prayer, truth in every motive, truth in every action of the Christian life. There must be no compromise with truth; no saying that one opinion or one rule of life is as good as another. If I differ from a fellow-Christian in any single point, however small, of Christian doctrine or practice, I ought not to rest until I have found out whether he be wrong or I. This is what the world calls bigotry. And why? Because the world cares nothing for the truth. It prefers the belief that every man shall be saved by the law or sect which he professes, to the doctrine that it is only the name of Jesus Christ whereby men must be saved. We, on the contrary, can never cease to pray that we all perfectly know the Lord Jesus Christ to be the way, the truth, and the life. What they despise as dogma is that which we seek as truth. We contend earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints. (Jude iii.) How must we contend? Not with strife and ill-will, but with mutual forbearance. Stormy debate and angry recrimination are the bane and the disgrace of the synods of the Church. Leave them to the world to which they belong, though even in the civil assemblies it is an unseemly thing that they who profess to govern others should be unable to control themselves. But in a Christian synod, in which we pray for the presence of the Holy Ghost, the tone must be, not as of those who contend for victory, but of those who seek for truth. Hush! broilers, hush! the Dove has lighted in the midst; take heed lest she again unfold her wings, and flee away to be at peace. That Holy Spirit who spake by the Prophets and Evangelists comes in answer to the prayers of the faithful, to guide them to the true interpretation of that Word of life, which, though it be plain to the simple, yet contains hard sayings, which "they that are unlearned and unstable wrest to their own destruction," (2 Peter, iii., 16.) Was there ever any heretic who did not profess to base his doctrines, however erroneous, upon the letter of Holy Scripture. The true office, then, of the synods and conventions of the Church is to pray for the grace of the Holy Spirit to enable them to search the deep things of God. We have the Holy Bible in our hands; each one of us is free to read; free to seek the promised blessing, that they who search the Scriptures shall find; but still the fact remains, that whether it be from prejudice or self-deceit, or defect of prayer, the readers of the same word differ in opinion widely one from another. Can all be right? or, according to the current phrase, shall all agree to differ? Oh! no. It is truth that we seek. To acquiesce in error is to give up the search after truth. God has set his bow in the cloud to teach us that the retracted rays of many colors must be made to converge again. Men of narrow opinions and partial views must blend together in one those partial glimpses of the truth which each has mistaken for the whole. When party spirit, like the dark cloud, shall have passed away, and with it the many-colored rays of religious opinions, then will truth of doctrine shine forth, like the face of our transfigured Lord, shining as the sun, and like His raiment white as the light. That focus of the scattered rays of light has ever been in the Holy Synods of the Church. How glorious were those days in which the Holy Ghost poured down the spirit of counsel upon an undivided Christendom. Think what we, as descended from Gentile forefathers, owe to the Apostles, Elders, and brethren, for that decree, which seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to them.

"Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life." In consequence of that decree we have been brought out of darkness and error to the clear light and true knowledge of God and of His Son Jesus Christ. Think again what we owe to the Council of Nice, where all the diverging questions, "What think ye of Christ?" were gathered into one by the voice of the Holy Ghost speaking through the Bishops of the Universal Church:

"We believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, God of God, Light of Light."

Was the Spirit lost when the Churches of the East and West were rent asunder? Oh! no. The Lord has said that "He will be with His Church alway." True it is that a divided Christendom cannot pray for the gifts of the Holy Ghost with the same full assurance as if every prayer went up to heaven from a multitude of believers still of one heart and one soul. But the privilege which belongs to united prayer may still be exercised, though with abated confidence, by a Church like ours, which it has pleased God to extend far and wide over the face of the earth and among the islands of the sea. Her prayers never cease day nor night. Her bishoprics are 160. I will not say that a Church like ours can decide questions of doctrine with full authority like that of the undivided Church; but until the time shall come, in the councils of God for that reunion of Christendom for which we devoutly pray, the prayers of such a branch of the Church as ours cannot fail to procure for us a large measure of the gifts of the Spirit, if only we agree together as to what we shall ask of the Father. The same desire for unity which brings you together in your General Convention will much more lead us to look forward to another meeting of the Lambeth Conference, to seek more carefully for the mind of Jesus, and to pray more earnestly for the Holy Ghost to heal the divisions of our Church.

"Let us, therefore, as many as be perfect, be thus minded; and if in anything, ye be otherwise minded, God shall reveal even this unto you. Nevertheless, whereto we have already attained, let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing."

The offertory was received, and the prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church militant was said by Right Rev. Dr. Lee, Bishop of Delaware. The Major Exhortation was read by Right Rev. Dr. Green, Bishop of Mississippi, and the Minor by Right Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Bishop of North Carolina. The service was continued by the Bishop of New-York, Right Rev. Dr. Potter. The Post Communion was read by Right Rev. Dr. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, and the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. McCroskey, of Michigan. It was noticeable that in deference to the wishes of the presiding Bishop, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the Bishops did not, as has been usual, enter the chancel in procession.

The musical portion of the services was rendered by a choir of twelve men and sixteen choristers, led by the organist, C. W. Horsley, the solos being sung by Rev. W. H. Cooke.

At the close of the services, which were somewhat over three hours in length, the communion was administered by Rev. Dr. Oxenden, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, to several hundred communicants, after which the business of organization was immediately begun.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

After the religious services had been concluded, Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., of the Diocese of Western New-York, and Secretary of the last General Convention, called the Deputies to order. He called the following list of Clerical and Lay Deputies, the great majority of whom answered to their names:

HOUSE OF CLERICAL AND LAY DEPUTIES.

Alabama.—Rev. John M. Banister, D. D., Huntsville; Rev. Horace Stringfellow, Jr., D. D., Montgomery; Rev. John Fulton, D. D., Mobile; Rev. Richard H. Cobbs, Greensboro; Mr. Nathaniel H. R. Dawson, Selma; Mr. William H. Bray, Eufaula; Mr. J. H. Fitts, Tuskaloosa, and Mr. F. B. Clark, Mobile.

Albany.—Rev. William Payne, D. D., Schenectady; Rev. J. Ireland Tucker, D. D., Troy; Rev. Hiram W. Beers, D. D., Ogdensburg; Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, D. D., Cohoes; Mr. Orlando Meads, LL. D., Albany; Mr. James Forsyth, Troy; Mr. G. Pomeroy Keese, Cooperstown, and Mr. Lyman Tremain, Albany.

Arkansas.—Rev. Robert W. Trimble, Pine Bluff; Rev. William C. Stout, Lewisburg; Rev. Caleb A. Bruce, Augusta; Rev. Thomas B. Lee, Little Rock; Mr. John T. Jones, Helena; Mr. John Wassell, Little Rock; Mr. Rufus V. McCracken, Pine Bluff; and Mr. Allan Ramsey, Batesville.

California.—Rev. Elias Birdsall, San Francisco; Rev. Hobart Chetwood, San Diego; Rev. Giles A. Easton, Santa Cruz; Rev. Henry D. Lathrop, D. D., San Francisco; Mr. Watson Webb, Oakland; Mr. Thomas Walsh, Eureka; Mr. Samuel C. Gray, Benicia; Mr. Isaac G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

Central New-York.—Rev. Edwin M. Van Deusen, D. D., Utica; Rev. William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., Ithaca; Rev. Walter Ayrault, D. D., Oxford; Rev. William A. Hitchcock, Binghamton; Mr. John H. Chedell, Auburn; Mr. George F. Comstock, LL.D., Syracuse; Mr. George C. McWhorter, Oswego; Mr. James W. Clarke, Oxford.

Central Pennsylvania.—Rev. William Paret, D. D., Williamsport, Penn.; Rev. Charles Breck, D. D., Wellsboro, Penn.; Rev. A. Augustus Marple, Scranton, Penn.; William C. Leverett, Carlisle, Penn.; Mr. Henry Coppée, LL.D., Bethlehem, Penn.; Mr. Robert A. Lamberton, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. John L. Atlee, M. D., Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. Henry B. Rockwell, Scranton, Penn.

Connecticut.—Rev. William Cooper, D. D., LL. D., Norwalk; Rev. E. Edwards Beardsley, D. D., LL. D., New-Haven; Rev. Edwin E. Johnson, Hartford; Rev. Jacob L. Clark, D. D., Waterbury; Mr. Origen S. Seymour, LL. D., Litchfield; Mr. Benjamin Stark, New-London; Mr. John B. Robertson, New-Haven; Mr. H. Sydney Hayden, Windsor.

Delaware.—Rev. Charles S. Spencer, New-Castle; Rev. Samuel F. Hotchkin, Claymont; Rev. Joseph A. Stone, Newark; Rev. Benjamin J. Douglass, Georgetown; Mr. Franklin Fell, Faulkland; Mr. S. Minot Curtis, Newark; Mr. Hugh Martin, M. D., Seaford; Mr. George H. Raymond, Smyrna.

Easton.—Rev. Theodore P. Barber, Cambridge, Md.; Rev. Edward J. Stearns, D. D., Denton, Md.; Rev. John Crosdale, D. D., Newtown, Md.; Rev. William Fulton, D. D., Salisbury; Mr. R. C. Mackall, M. D., Elkton, Md.; Mr. William S. Walker, Chestertown, Md.; Mr. George S. Goldsborough, Easton, Md.; Mr. J. L. Adkins, M. D., Easton, Md.

Florida.—Rev. Owen P. Thackara, Fernandina; Rev. J. Jackson Scott, D. D., LL. D., Pensacola; Rev. Reginald H. Weller, Jacksonville; Rev. Riverius Camp, D.D., Monticello; Mr. Robert Walker, Tallahassee; Mr. Jaqueline J. Daniel, Jacksonville; Mr. Henry E. Dotterer, Fernandina; Mr. John Hamilton, St. Augustine.

Georgia.—Rev. Henry K. Rees, Macon; Rev. William H. Clarke, Augusta; Rev. William C. Williams, D. D., Rome; Rev. Samuel Benedict, D. D. Savannah; Mr. Charles J. Jenkins, LL. D., Augusta; Mr. John R. Johnson, Savannah; Mr. Louis N. Whittle, Macon; Mr. William W. Montgomery, Savannah.

Illinois.—Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., Robin's Nest; Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Chicago; Rev. Edward Sullivan, D. D., Chicago; Rev. Sidney Corbett, D. D., Quincy; Mr. Lucius B. Otis, Chicago; Mr. William F. Whitehouse, Chicago; Mr. S. Corning Judd, Chicago; Mr. Frederick Stahl, Galena.

Indiana.—Rev. Warren H. Roberts, Indianapolis; Rev. John B. Wakefield, D. D., Richmond; Rev. George J. Magill, Laporte; Rev. Thomas R. Austin, LL. D., Vincennes; Mr. George C. Duy, Terre Haute; Mr. John B. Howe, Lima; Mr. William H. Morrison, Indianapolis; Mr. Isaac L. Beach, Lafayette.

Iowa.—Rev. Robert C. McIlwain, Keokuk; Rev. James Trimble, Clinton; Rev. Jonathan E. Goodhue, Davenport; Rev. Charles H. Seymour, Dubuque; Mr. Sampson C. Bever, Cedar Rapids; Mr. John Mitchell, Des Moines; Mr. J. L. Daymude, Davenport; Mr. C. H. Booth, Dubuque.

Kansas.—Rev. Charles Reynolds, D. D., Fort Riley; Rev. John Bakewell, Topeka; Rev. John K. Dunn, Lawrence; Rev. Archibald Beatty, Independence; Mr. John W. Farnsworth, Topeka; Mr. Elijah M. Bartholow, Lawrence; Mr. Ambrose Todd, Manhattan; Mr. James C. Horton, Lawrence.

Kentucky.—Rev. James Craik, D. D., Louisville; Rev. Edmund T. Perkins, D. D., Louisville; Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, Lexington; Rev. William M. Pettis, Paducah; Mr. John W. Stevenson, Covington; Mr. William Cornwall, Louisville; Mr. Samuel B. Churchill, Frankfort; Mr. William F. Bullock, Louisville.

Long Island.—Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Jacob W. Diller, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, D. D., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.; Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. John W. Hunter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. John A. King, Little Neck, N. Y.; Mr. William Nichol, Islip, N. Y.

Louisiana.—Rev. William F. Adams, New-Orleans; Rev. John F. Girault, New-Orleans; Rev. Samuel S. Harris, New-Orleans; Rev. W. T. Dickinson Dalzell, D. D., Shreveport; Mr. James McConnell, New-Orleans; Mr. J. C. Moncure, Shreveport; Mr. John A. Campbell, New-Orleans; Mr. George W. Race, New-Orleans.

Maine.—Rev. Christopher S. Leffingwell, Gardiner; Rev. Samuel Upjohn, Augusta; Rev. Julius H. Ward, Thomaston; Rev. David Pise, D. D., Portland; Mr. James Bridge, Augusta; Mr. Henry Ingalls, Wiscasset; Mr. George E. B. Jackson, Portland; Mr. Robert H. Gardiner, Gardiner.

Maryland.—Rev. Orlando Hutton, D. D., Brookville; Rev. Meyer Lewin, D. D., Port Tobacco; Rev. George Leeds, D. D., Baltimore; Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, Jr., D. D., Baltimore; Mr. Frederick W. Brune, Baltimore; Mr. E. Wyatt Blanchard, Baltimore; Mr. Daniel R. Magruder, Prince Frederick; Mr. Montgomery Blair, Silver Spring, D. C.

Massachusetts.—Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., Boston; Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., Worcester; Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., Springfield; Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., Charlestown. Mr. Enoch R. Mudge, Boston; Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D., Boston; Mr. Edmund H. Bennett, Taunton; Mr. George C. Shattuck, M. D., Boston.

Michigan.—Rev. George D. Gillespie, Ann Arbor; Rev. John W. Brown, Detroit; Rev. Samuel Earp, Grand Rapids; Rev. George Worthington, Detroit. Mr. Charles C. Trowbridge, Detroit; Mr. Peter E. De Mill, Detroit; Mr. Henry P. Baldwin, Detroit.

Minnesota.—Rev. Sterling Y. McMasters, D. D., LL.D., St. Paul; Rev. John S. Kidney, D. D., Faribault; Rev. David B. Knickerbacker, D. D., Minneapolis; Rev. Edward R. Welles, D. D., Red Wing; Mr. Eli T. Wilder, Red Wing; Mr. James T. Braden, Litchfield; Mr. Isaac Atwater, Minneapolis; Mr. Nathaniel C. McLean, Rochester.

Mississippi.—Rev. William Croes Crane, D. D., Jackson; Rev. Henry Sansom, D. D., Vicksburg; Rev. William K. Douglas, Dry Grove; Rev. Alexander Marks, Natchez; Mr. William T. Balfour, M. D., Vicksburg; Mr. Thomas E. B. Pegues, Oxford; Mr. Richard S. Stith, Holly Springs; Mr. Peter B. Bailey, Yazoo City.

Missouri.—Rev. James Runcie, D. D., St. Joseph; Rev. Frederick B. Sheets, Monroe City; Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. Edward F. Berkley, D. D., St. Louis; Mr. Harry J. Bodley, St. Louis; Mr. John T. Douglass, St. Louis; Mr. Josiah Hunt, Hannibal; Mr. John Wickham, St. Louis.

Nebraska.—Rev. Alexander C. Garrett, D. D., Omaha; Rev. Henry C. Shaw, Silver Glen; Rev. Samuel Goodale, Fremont; Rev. Richard C. Talbot, Lincoln; Mr. James M. Woolworth, LL. D., Omaha; Mr. Julian Metcalf, Nebraska City; Mr. Hugh G. Clark, Omaha; Mr. Alexander J. Perry, Omaha.

New-Hampshire.—Rev. Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., Claremont; Rev. Henry A. Coit, D. D., Concord; Rev. Marcellus A. Herrick, D. D., Tilton; Rev. James Haughton, Hanover; Mr. William P. Wheeler, Keene; Mr. Albert R. Hatch, Portsmouth; Mr. William L. Foster, Concord; Mr. Asa F. Cate, Tilton.

New-Jersey.—Rev. William G. Farrington, D. D., Orange; Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., Jersey City; Rev. Samuel A. Clark, D. D., Elizabeth; Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, M. D., Camden; Mr. Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, Newark; Mr. Henry Meigs, Bergen Point; Mr. Alfred Mills, Morristown; Mr. Cortlandt Parker, LL. D., Newark.

New-York.—Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., New-York; Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., New-York; Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., New-York; Rev. Philander K. Cady, D. D., Poughkeepsie; Mr. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., New-York; Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, LL. D., New-York; Mr. Cambridge Livingston, New-York; Mr. William A. Davies, Poughkeepsie.

North Carolina.—Rev. Alfred A. Watson, D. D., Wilmington; Rev. Aldert Smedes, D. D., Raleigh; Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Fayetteville; Rev. Jarvis Buxton, D. D., Asheville; Mr. William H. Battle, LL. D., Raleigh; Mr. Armand J. De Rosset, M. D., Wilmington; Mr. Richard H. Smith, Scotland Neck; Mr. James G. Martin, Asheville.

Ohio.—Rev. Erastus Burr, D. D., Portsmouth; Rev. John Boyd, D. D., Marietta; Rev. Edward H. Jewett, Dayton; Mr. Morrison R. Waite, LL. D., Toledo; Mr. John W. Andrews, Columbus; Mr. Augustus H. Moss, Sandusky; Mr. Valentine B. Horton, Pomeroy.

Pennsylvania.—Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D. D., LL. D., Philadelphia; Rev. John Bolton, Westchester; Rev. William Rudder, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D. D., Philadelphia; Mr. George L. Harrison, Philadelphia; Mr. William Welsh, Philadelphia; Mr. Lemuel Coffin, Philadelphia; Mr. Isaac Haselhurst, LL. D., Philadelphia.

Pittsburg.—Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., Pittsburg, Penn.; Rev. Henry S. Getz, Warren, Penn.; Rev. Richard S. Smith, Uniontown, Penn.; Rev. Henry W. Spalding, D. D., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. John H. Shoenberger, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. George W. Cass, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. Hill Burgwin, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. Thomas W. Howe, Pittsburg, Penn.

Rhode Island.—Rev. Daniel Henshaw, Providence; Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, Pawtucket; Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Wickford; Rev. George L. Locke, Bristol; Mr. Claudius B. Farnsworth, Pawtucket; Mr. Frank E. Richmond, Providence; Mr. Augustus Hoppin, Providence; Mr. Edward King, Newport.

South Carolina.—Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charleston; Rev. Peter J. Shand, D.D., Columbia; Rev. James H. Elliott, D.D., Charleston; Rev. A. Toomer Porter, Charleston; Mr. Edward McCrady, Charleston; Mr. Henry D. Lesesne, Charleston; Mr. J. J. Pringle Smith, Charleston; Mr. Joseph B. Kershaw, Camden.

Tennessee.—Rev. William C. Gray, Bolivar; Rev. John A. Harrison, D.D., Jackson; Rev. George Beckett, D.D., Columbia; Rev. Thomas W. Humes, D.D., Knoxville; Mr. Jacob Thompson, Memphis; Mr. William H. Stephens, Memphis; Mr. Edward Cooper, Shelbyville; Mr. T. Logan, Pulaski.

Texas.—Rev. Benjamin A. Rogers, Austin; Rev. S. M. Bird, Galveston; Rev. Walter R. Richardson, San Antonio; Rev. Silas D. Davenport, Dallas; Mr. Christopher C. Auger, San Antonio; Mr. Peter W. Gray, Houston; Mr. George W. Jackson, Waco; Mr. L. S. Rayfield, M. D., Jefferson.

Vermont.—Rev. Malcolm Douglass, D. D., Northfield; Rev. J. Isham Bliss, Bennington; Rev. Nathaniel S. Putnam, St. Albans; Rev. Edward R. Atwill, Burlington; Mr. Timothy P. Redfield, Montpelier; Mr. James H. Williams, Bellows Falls; Mr. Hiram B. Smith, Milton; Mr. Thomas H. Canfield, Burlington.

Virginia.—Rev. Charles W. Andrews, D. D., Shepherdstown; Rev. George H. Norton, D. D., Alexandria; Rev. J. Stuart Hanckel, Charlottesville; Rev. Charles Minnigerode, D. D., Richmond; Mr. Hugh W. Sheffey, Staunton; Mr. R. C. L. Moncure, Fredericksburg; Mr. Richard Parker, Winchester; Mr. Nathaniel H. Massie, Charlottesville.

Western New-York.—Rev. William Shelton, D. D., Buffalo; Rev. Israel Foote, D. D., Rochester; Rev. James Rankine, D. D., Geneva; Rev. Duncan C. Mann, Watkins; Mr. Dewitt Parshall, Lyons; Mr. James M. Smith, LL. D., Buffalo; Mr. George W. Cuyler, Palmyra; Mr. Thomas C. Montgomery, Rochester.

Wisconsin.—Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Racine; Rev. William Adams, D. D., Nashotah; Rev. Franklin R. Haff, Green Bay; Rev. William P. TenBroeck, La Crosse; Mr. J. Bodwell Doe, Janesville; Mr. James B. Perry, Fond du Lac; Mr. William H. Clark, Watertown; Mr. J. Albert Helfenstein, Milwaukee.

MISSIONARY JURISDICTIONS.

Oregon and Washington Territory.—Rev. Charles R. Bonnell, Tacoma, Washington Territory, and Mr. Matthew P. Deady, Portland, Oregon.

Dakota.—Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, D. D., Yankton, and Mr. John L. Pennington, Yankton.

After the roll had been called, the Secretary said the next business was the election of officers. On motion, it was resolved to proceed immediately with the election of President. Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D., LL.D., of Norwalk, Conn., moved that Rev. James Craik, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., the President of the last House, be elected President of this House. On motion, a ballot was dispensed with, and the nomination of Rev. Mr. Craik was carried by acclamation. On motion, Rev. Dr. William C. Mead, of Connecticut, and Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, were appointed a committee to conduct the President to the chair. The President, on taking his seat, spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I thank you with all my heart for this renewed expression of your confidence. I had hoped that the burden of this duty would have been placed on a younger and more capable person, but this council of friends, the wisdom of the Church, has determined otherwise. I accept the duty, and will try to perform it in the fear of God, looking to Him for grace and strength, and looking to you kindly to bear with my increasing infirmities. We have come together from this broad land to compare with one another, and confer upon the momentous interests, the ever-momentous interests, of Christ's holy church; to remove obstructions in its way if there be any; to provide facilities for its progress if necessary; to see to it that this holy city of God receive no detriment, and that remembering its past duty, it may seek wisdom and strength and true love to God and man. I am sure you will perform those duties manfully and earnestly, looking to God for help, for wisdom, and for direction. May the Holy Ghost, the spirit of wisdom, love and power give you strength and sustain you in all your works.

It was next moved and seconded that the house proceed to the election of a Secretary. On motion a ballot was dispensed with, and the acting Secretary, Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., was unanimously appointed.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE BY-LAWS.

The question of by-laws was next in order. Mr. Lucius B. Otis, of Chicago, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of order of the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates, as proposed to be amended, reported at the last General Convention, and printed in the journal as appendix xvi., No. 2, on pages 621, 622, and 623, be adopted as the rules of order of this house, except that the Committee on Canons consist of nineteen members, instead of thirteen, as therein provided; the proportion of clergymen and laymen thereon to be left to the discretion of the President of this convention.

A Deputy from South Carolina objected to the increase of the committee to nineteen.

At this stage of the proceedings a message was announced from the House of Bishops, stating that they had organized, with Rev. Henry C. Potter as Secretary, and that they were ready to receive any communication which may be sent to them by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

After the Bishops' message had been read a Deputy moved to refer the resolution respecting the by-laws to a committee of clerical and lay deputies.

Rev. W. C. Mead moved as an amendment that the rules in force during the last convention be adopted as the rules of this house until otherwise ordered.

Several voices called, "Question on the motion."

The President then said several gentlemen who were then near him had requested him to ask that the resolution be re-read.

The Secretary accordingly re-read the resolution.

Mr. Orlando Meads, of Albany—Mr. President: This amounts to a resolution which will put into force a quantity of new resolutions which never before had been enforced in this house, and which no one in this house knows anything except the actual proposers of the resolution. I move, Mr. President, to amend this resolution by adhering to the rules of order by which the last convention was guided, until such time as a different course is directed to be pursued by the convention, or by this house. Then, when we come to take up these new rules at our own convenience, we can adopt them if necessary.

At this stage of the discussion it was moved and carried that a postponement be had in order to communicate with the House of Bishops.

On motion it was resolved that a committee of two be appointed to proceed to the House of Bishops and inform that body of the organization of the lower house, and that the latter were ready to proceed to business. The following gentlemen were appointed as such committee: Mr. Hill Burgwin and Mr. Orlando Meads.

The discussion on Rev. Wm. Cooper Meads' amendment to Mr. Lucius B. Otis' resolution was resumed. Mr. Burgwin remarked that the old rule in reference to questions of this kind was that when an amendment was tabled the whole subject was tabled. Now, the new rule was that you could lay an amendment on the table without tabling the whole subject. He went on at considerable length, read the rules bearing upon amendments, resolutions, &c., but amid such confusion that it was utterly impossible to catch the full gist of his language. A substitute to a resolution he admitted to be always in order. He added, no new rules should be introduced after the thirteenth day of the session unless by a two-third vote.

Ex-Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said that the resolution as read, if passed by the convention, had the wisdom of the convention at its back. But the convention had not looked at it; it had only been seen by a meagre few. Was it parliamentary to adopt rules that had never been looked at. Suppose that the learned and distinguished deputy (Mr. Burgwin) from Pittsburg had read them, that was nothing to him and to other members who had not seen them. He, (the speaker,) wanted to see them. He wanted to read them; he wished to reflect upon and think of them. There was always wisdom in multiplicity of council. There might be other remedies. Why not adopt the old rule, and let the subject come up for debate to-morrow? That was usual, for even in the statement for which the convention was obliged to the learned gentleman, the subject did not appear to be generally parliamentary; it did not appear to have the stamp of law or order fixed upon it. These rules should have been put before this convention at first, for it was this convention alone which had power to act upon them after they had been submitted to its free scrutiny. They had not been submitted, and many persons in the house had never heard anything in reference to the proposed changes before to-day. These changes should be fully submitted to the criticism of the members, and if on examination they were found to be perfect they should be carried into effect. Let the whole matter be left open for discussion, and in the meantime, until the matter was finally decided upon, the old rule by which the convention was guided should be kept in full operation. The learned deputy had said they had been advised by distinguished gentlemen. He knew three or four of those gentlemen. He would confide almost anything to them, even had the committee said that thirty-five members would be necessary, instead of nineteen. But when a proposition to increase the number is made in an unparliamentary manner, he thought it right that they should make an effort to proceed in a parliamentary style. He hoped such a rule would be adopted as would be pleasing to all members of the house. The speaker concluded by moving to amend the resolution in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Meads.

The President—I now consider the matter as wholly before us. The question to be considered is the amendment to the resolution of Mr. Lucius B. Otis. The amendment is by Mr. Orlando Meads, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That the rules as enforced at the last convention continue to be the rules of order of this convention until otherwise ordered.

The question now is on the adoption of the resolution as amended. Those who are in favor of the adoption of the resolution as amended in regard to the rules of this house will say aye. The resolution was adopted.

It was moved and seconded that the rules and order of business reported at the last convention be made the order of the day for to-morrow (Thursday.) The motion was carried.

The Secretary announced the appointment of Dr. William C. Williams, of Georgia, as Assistant Secretary.

THE ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

Mr. Edward McCready, of Charleston, S. C., moved that deputies be appointed to find some other place wherein the convention might be held instead of the present edifice. In his opinion, the acoustic properties of St. John's Chapel were not of the best.

A member—I would as soon go to Trinity Chapel as to stay here. Perhaps the gentleman would like to have the proceedings conducted in "the little church around the corner." [Laughter.]

Mr. McCready replied that whether it was against the confusion then prevailing or the actual construction of the church he had to complain he knew not, but certain it was, however, that he was unable to hear any of the discussion which was just going on but a little distance from him.

Mr. Cambridge Livingston, of New-York: You say it is unfit; but have you tried it? I think not. I think it has been tried. The building was provided for the religious services of this morning. It was supposed that the business of the convention would be attempted to be transacted after the religious services were performed. It was intended, and it is now intended, to prepare the seats appropriate to each delegation, which has not yet been done. As it now appears, the delegations are all mingled. It is intended to have a rostrum provided, and we are prepared to so arrange it that members desiring to address the house at any length may, if they please, stand upon the rostrum and be heard. You have not yet tried this. If you go into another church building you must go into one large nave to receive not only the deputies of this general convention, but also many persons who have come here from a distance to attend these meetings as auditors. You must have a place sufficiently spacious to accommodate them. This church has been tried, as many others have been tried in the City of New-York, and for some other reasons, as well as those mentioned, this church has been selected. It is the duty of the delegation from New-York to provide sufficient accommodation for the Bishops. A building adjoins this chapel which is admirably adapted for that purpose. The necessary committee-rooms have been provided.

A deputy remarked that a lunch room should have been provided also.

Mr. Livingston—That is all right provided arrangements have been made to have a lunch every day. [Laughter.] I know of no building that combines so well all the needful advantages. It was decided by our revered and very efficient colleague, Dr. Hays, that this was the only building in the City of New-York adopted to all the purposes of this convention. Now, gentlemen, we have no objection to your searching the City of New-York and trust that you may find a better building. But my opinion is that it is better to let well enough alone; that it is better to go on with what you have and where you are than to send out a committee to find a better building.

A member remarked that twelve years ago the state of St. John's Chapel was very different from its present condition. So far as he could ascertain, the acoustic properties of the chapel had been improved since then. He could not account for the objection that the voice of the speakers did not reach the auditors, other than by the fact that there was great noise during the organization. In his opinion, if a curtain were put over the chancel it might improve the acoustic properties of the building.

Mr. Cambridge Livingston remarked that men had worked all night long in order to have these wires, which the members could discern by looking at the ceiling, put up. This plan had been tried in two or three churches at other places in the United States, and it was found that by stretching wires across the ceiling the acoustic properties of the buildings were improved.

Rev. John Fulton, of Mobile, Ala., said that it was but due to the New-York delegates to say that they had made great, indeed very great, efforts to accommodate this convention. The suggestion of a rostrum removed a great part of the difficulty, and then when the delegates considered the great kindness bestowed on them by their New-York friends, any little drawback should be excused. The lunch question was to them one of interest. To-day it was to his thinking with them altogether the argument *ad hominem*. To-morrow, however this would be remedied, and the *argumentum ad stomachum* would be one of a more delightful character. [Laughter and applause.] Under the circumstances, he thought the delegates would be to-morrow in a condition to approach the subject more kindly and fairly. In conclusion, he moved that the proposition in regard to the change of place of meeting be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. William Walsh moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That one of the galleries be reserved for the female friends of deputies to the convention. Carried.

A letter was received from Rev. Dr. Morgan, stating that he would receive the delegates on Friday evening at the Rectory, in St. Thomas' Church.

A letter was also received asking them to attend the Church Mission House at the Bible Society.

A letter was received from the House of Bishops stating that they had received a reply from the Church Congress of the Church of England, in reply to a telegram sent the previous day by the Church Congress in session in this City. The letter was as follows:

BRIGHTON, Oct. 7.

The Church Congress of the Church of England assembled at Brighton in general convention, prays that through the Divine blessing the union between the Churches of England and America may be strengthened. (Signed,) CHICHESTER, Bishop.

On motion of Judge William A. Battle, of North Carolina, the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The following is a complete list of the House of Bishops:

Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Kentucky.
Samuel Allen McCoskry, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Michigan.
William Rollinson Whittingham, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Maryland.
Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware.
John Jones, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Virginia.
Horatio Southgate, D. D., late Bishop of Constantinople.
William Mercer Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi.
John Payne, D. D., late Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas, (Africa.)
John Williams, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Connecticut.
Thomas Atkinson, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of North Carolina.
William Ingraham Kip, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of California.
Henry Washington Lee, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Iowa.
Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of New-York.
Thomas March Clark, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.
Alexander Gregg, D. D., Bishop of Texas.
William Henry Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey.
Gregory Thurston Bedell, D. D., Bishop of Ohio.
Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota.
Henry Champlin Lay, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Easton.
Joseph Cruickshank Talbot, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Indiana.
William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.
Richard Hooker Wilmer, D. D., Bishop of Alabama.
Thomas Hubbard Vail, D. D., Bishop of Kansas.
Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Western New-York.
Charles Todd Quintard, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Tennessee.
Robert Harper Clarkson, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Nebraska.
John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Pittsburg.
Channing Moore Williams, D. D., Missionary Bishop of China and Japan.
Joseph Pere Bell Wilmer, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Louisiana.
George David Cummins, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.
Henry Adams Neely, Bishop of Maine.
Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Montana.
John Freeman Young, D. D., Bishop of Florida.
John Watrus Beckwith, D. D., Bishop of Georgia.
Francis McNeece Whittle, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia.
William Henry Augustus Bissel, D. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Charles Franklin Robertson, D. D., Bishop of Missouri.
Benjamin Wistar Morris, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Oregon.
Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop of Long Island.
William Croswell Doane, D. D., Bishop of Albany.
Frederick Dan Huntington, D. D., Bishop of Central New-York.
Ozi William Whittaker, D. D., Bishop of Nevada and Arizona.
Henry Niles Pierce, D. D., LL.D., Missionary Bishop of Arkansas.
William Woodruff Niles, D. D., Bishop of New-Hampshire.
William Pinkney, D. D., LL. D., Assistant Bishop of Maryland.
William Bell White Howe, D. D., Bishop of South Carolina.
Mark Antony De Wolf Howe, D. D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.
William Hobart Hare, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Niobrara.
John Gottlieb Auer, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas (Africa.)
Benjamin Henry Paddock, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Although Mayor Havemeyer was undisturbed by visitors yesterday, it is considered likely that the document containing another attack on Mr. John Kelly will not be completed to-day. The few who enjoy the confidence of the Mayor assert that his coming charges will include references to "Honest John's" associates and their political antecedents, and also give a large number of unpublished facts about the amounts received by him from the City.... The subject of donations from the Excise fund to charitable institutions is likely to be called up at the next meeting of the Board of Apportionment.... Rev. Dr. Armitage had an interview with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A DANCING HALL.

Thomas Shepherd, of No. 15 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, was committed in $3,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with felonious assault. On Tuesday James Hughes, of No. 273 Broome street, met Shepherd in a dancing saloon in Mercer street, near Bleecker. They had some words, which finally resulted in blows. During the row which ensued Hughes got badly stabbed in the face by Shepherd. The latter states that he had his pen-knife in his hand, cutting some tobacco, and that he used it to defend himself from the blows aimed at him by Hughes.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION.

RELATION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH TO OTHER RELIGIOUS BODIES—MUTUAL CHRISTIAN OBLIGATIONS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR—THE TWO QUESTIONS DISCUSSED—CLOSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Church Congress had only one session yesterday. In consequence of the General Memorial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Convention having announced its first session for yesterday afternoon, the Church Congress postponed its session until the evening, to give an opportunity to its members to attend the convention. At 7:30 last evening Association Hall presented quite an animated appearance. The attendance in the body of the hall was much larger than on the previous evening, and the galleries were nearly filled. The first paper, on "The Mutual and Christian Obligations of Capital and Labor," was read by Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., of Cornell University, and was listened to with much attention. The second paper, on "The Relation of the Episcopal Church to other Christian Bodies," was read by Rev. Edward A. Washburn, D. D. He was followed by Rev. E. C. Porter, of Wisconsin, who read a paper on the same subject. Then came the speakers, Rev. C. G. Currie, of Philadelphia; Rev. S. Osgood, D. D., of New-York, and Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. Before the adjournment of the congress the Chairman announced that its next session would be held in Philadelphia in the month of October, 1875, and he expressed himself as highly pleased with the success attained so far by the congress. Below will be found a full report of the proceedings.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The third and last session of the Church Congress was held last evening at Association Hall, Rev. Dr. Vinton, the President, in the chair. The platform as usual was occupied by the most prominent members of the congress, and the body of the hall and galleries were well filled. The Chairman opened the meeting by prayer, after which he introduced Rev. W. D. Wilson, D.D., of Cornell University, who read the following paper:

THE RELATION OF LABOR AND CAPITAL CONSIDERED FROM A CHRISTIAN POINT OF VIEW.

By Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D.

The relation of labor to capital is one of the great problems of the age—of all ages. In the lowest stages of human society capital does not exist. The labor, such as it is, is performed by each one, man and woman alike, for himself or for herself. But soon, at a stage above, this ceases. The strongest party shirk the work, devolving it on the women, and follow to themselves the more lordly occupations of war and hunting. At the next stage we find the institution of slavery, and a servile class, without rights, without so much as the ownership of themselves, doomed to do the work, while the masters live at ease, and enjoy themselves on the proceeds of the labor. But as society advances slavery is found to be both inhuman and uneconomical, and anti-slavery arises. But, without this, it is much preferable in many respects that the master should cease to be a master and man-owner, and become only the capitalist, dealing with those who do the work, not as slaves, but rather as equal laborers employed by contract and consent. And we have now society divided into capitalists and laborers—both one, both equal, before the world—but very unequal in respect to culture, social position, and the means and opportunities for enjoyment. And even this state of society, which is usually regarded as civilization, as the two preceding stages have been respectively regarded as savagery and barbarism, tends and looks forward to another in which all shall be capitalists, and all be laborers; every man shall work for the living he has, and every one shall own the capital he needs wherewith to do his work, and culture will be universal, if not equal. Means and desire for all reasonable enjoyment will be within the reach of all; and moral purity, a high state of integrity, and a benevolent regard of all persons for the welfare of all: there will be the prevailing sentiment. Shall we call this the Christian stage—the millenium—the divine ideal fully realized? Doubtless our blessed Lord saw these great problems that have oppressed and embarrassed humanity. But, in this, as in all other things, he gave no scientific or philosophic solution. He came not to teach a philosophy, but a religion. Not, as we generally say, to teach us how the heavens go, but how we may go to heaven. Instead of solving the problem for the intellects of his disciples he solved it positively for all those who, adhering to his method, would believe in order to know and obey and in order to understand. There are two precepts of Christianity which seem to me likely to work out a solution of this problem. When our Lord said to the soldiers who had inquired of him what they would do, "Be content with your wages," he uttered a precept which, I think, we may take to be universal in its character and applicable alike to all this work for time or wages. This is, then, the first of the two precepts to which I have referred. And for the second, I turn to St. Paul, whom I take to have been uttering the mind of his divine master, his Lord and ours, when he said, "We beseech you, brethren, that ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business, and to work with your own hands, as we commended you." (First Thessalonians, iv., 10, 11.) There may, indeed, arise some doubt whether this is to be taken as a general or universal precept when we consider the fact that most of the early Christians were poor people, belonging to the laboring classes, as they are called. But when we call to mind the many things that are said in the Bible, about the danger of rich men trusting in their riches, and the impossibility of those who do so entering into the Kingdom of Heaven, and the many warnings and denunciations against oppressing the hireling in his wages, I think we shall be reconciled to recognize it as a precept. Now I am aware that here is no attempt to determine the amount of wages which the poor should receive or the rich ought to give. I use the words rich and poor as well as capitalist and laborer, for in the popular sense of the words, and in the discoveries of science on this subject, the laborers are the poor and the poor are the laborers, while for all practical purposes the rich and the capitalist are one and the same class. I say then our Lord makes no attempt to determine the amount of wages that should be given. He recognizes the fact that there are two classes. He doubtless knew, though he did not expressly admit, that the wages of the poor or the laborer, as modern science prefers to call them, are often grossly and most unjustly inadequate. But He was no agitator. He was no violent revolutionist. He did not even state all the elements of the problem. He told, as was His manner of teaching, what he should do, not what he should say. To the poor he said "Be content with your wages," and to the rich "Work with your own hands." This, you may say, was no solution of the problem. And so it was not. But herein is illustrated the contrast between our Lord's method of dealing with the great problem of humanity, and that of the modern men of science, who look to themselves and their own vision rather than to God for their wisdom. Our Lord told them what to do; informed them that knowledge and wisdom—the solution of the problem, nay, the solution even of systems—would come in time, as the result of the faith working by love in love. It would come as a result. Modern scientists would, on the other hand, stand and wait, and teach their followers to wait until the problem is solved and the mystery comprehended before they began to work, before they take the first step toward doing what lies before them. And history justifies this method. I have not time to illustrate; but all the ages from that day to this are a proof and illustration of the many problems in philosophy and science which have been solved in this way. All the fundamental principles of modern life and civilization have been reached by this method. The Greeks, who pursued the other method, speculated and philosophized, and did everything but believe and obey, and yet they solved none of these problems. Faith and obedience brought the solutions, and so it will ever be. Political economists have labored long and faithfully—though faithlessly—to determine how much the laborer ought to receive, and how much the capitalist ought to give. But this was in vain, and it must be forever in vain if they adopt no other method than the one they have been accustomed to. They may stand, wait, and speculate forever, but no solution will come in this way. Meanwhile the evil thickens upon them; the atmosphere is dark with the coming storm; its winds howl and its thunders roar, but they cry in vain for some one to show them any good. Our Lord's solution they will not accept. One of their own they cannot hope to find. Meanwhile let us preach the Gospel. To the poor say with our Lord, "Be content with your wages; work for what you can get, but work; go to work now; work always and constantly; accept what you can get; deserve more, and in the Lord's good time you will get more if you deserve it. Doubtless your wages, in some cases, at least, are not what they ought to be. But you know, as Christians—if not, it is our pleasure and privilege to teach you—that what you suffer here from the injustice of others will turn to your account hereafter. Be quiet. Whatsoever your hands find to do do it, and be content with your wages. God will take care of the rest." To the rich we should say: "Study to be quiet, to do your own business and work with your own hands." The former precept—that addressed to the poor—has been proclaimed and applauded with hurrahs and amens until the world is sick of hearing it. Its echo, which meets us everywhere, has too much of the tone of self-interest and grasping greed to be altogether pleasing to humane ears. The latter—the message to the rich—I fear, is seldom heard anywhere in these days. The prevalent doctrine seems to be that, if a man is able to live without work of any kind he may do so, and be none the worse Christian for his idleness and self-indulgence.

In reference to the purely secular aspect of the problem, however, it may be well enough for us to say that while science has not yet determined, and never can determine, precisely how much of the income of the combined influence of capital and labor should be given to the laborer in order that justice may be done. It does teach of, and has taught us one important element of the solution, which, however, is like our Lord's—a practical precept—a direction for action, and not a theoretical solution that gives a precise result. What science has done for us is to teach us that in our country, where the laborers are all free, and are, moreover, the equals, both civilly and politically, with the rich, we are to leave the matter to free competition under the law of supply and demand, and the result will work itself out. It will come by work and not by philosophy, by doing what is before us rather, and not by any *a priori* speculations on assumed premises. In other countries it may be otherwise; but here the laborers are the equals of the employers. They are duly impressed with the dignity and importance of that equality, and they have sufficient self-assertion and independence to demand all they can get. They can hire capital if they cannot get the wages they demand for their labor, and the path is open for them, as they well know, to the greatest wealth, the highest office and the most coveted social positions. They cannot be oppressed here. The ballot is their defence against all evils of that kind. The rate of wages cannot be long kept below what is fair and just, as between the laborer and the capitalist, if it now or ever has been below that point. In this way experience will work out the result. Science accepts our Lord's method, and says to both parties go to work with things as they are, and science added something which He did not with regard to the way in which the method is to work out the solution and confirms the assurance He gave that it will come. But no solution can come in the speculative or *a priori* way. It sets the parties to work in a wrong spirit, or rather, it recognizes as right. Their position and aims while there is an element that is radically wrong in them. The poor are seeking to find how much they may demand with the prospect of getting it, and trying to get as much as they can for the work they do. And the rich are seeking to give us little as they can for the amount of work they want to have done. And the secular efforts to solve the problem go upon the assumption or admission that this is right. But if there is one thing that the gospel teaches with more of plainness and emphasis than another—a teaching which is confirmed by all the experience of life and all the teachings of history—it is that in all cases of doubt and uncertainty it is better to err, if err we must, on the side of generosity rather than on that of selfishness; on the side of self-denial rather than of self-indulgence. It is better, if either must be, that we suffer wrong rather than do wrong even to the humblest and poorest of God's creatures. Let men see and accept this fundamental truth, and they will find no difficulty in accepting and being satisfied with Christ's method of solving the question of capital and labor. I have no doubt this solution of the problem will be welcome to the rich. But let us consider their case a little more in detail. In the first place let us say emphatically that there is nothing wrong or sinful in the mere fact of one's being rich. Neither the laws of man nor the laws of God set any limits to the amount of wealth one may honestly possess, so far as I know or believe. If one has come honestly by what he has he may be honest in the possession of it. There may have been dishonesty in the origination of it; there may be wrong and sin in the use that is made of it; but there is not, necessarily, any wrong or sin in the act of ownership or possession. In the second place we must define exactly what we mean by work or labor.

Labor does not always imply the use of hands or feet. It is not always, nor is all of it occupied with the manual operation so often called work. Work may be of the mind as well as of the body. And I would define work to be any exertion of mind or body or both, which is undertaken for the creation of value, or for the promotion of human good. But in order to be work it must be exertion; it must imply thought and direction. It implies self-denial and self-control, and it must be carried to the point, sometimes at least of weariness and of fatigue. It must sometimes bring the sweat to the brow, the aching limbs, and the weary heart. Nothing short of this can answer the meaning of the word labor, or be used in our discussion of the problem. It must be exertion for a purpose, and it should be undertaken with a conscious desire of promoting and advancing the welfare of others as well as our own. Doubtless there is much of the exertion that is made by the rich, which they call labor—which, at all events, fatigues and worries and exhausts them—that does not come under this definition. Much of what they do by way of taking care of what they have, and most of what they do by way of, devising and executing plans for enjoying it, must, I find, fail to be passed to their credit as labor or work performed in accordance with our Lord's requirement, as stated by St. Paul. Labor, in the Christian view of it, must be exertion for the good of others, or something that increases the grand aggregate of means to supply human wants; something that alleviates human suffering, that educates or helps to educate the ignorant, to instruct and convert the erring and perverse; something that does good to men and promotes the glory of God. Nothing less than this is the labor we speak. There is nothing contrary to God's law in a man's being rich. But there is much that is contrary to this love in the way in which rich men, for the most part, live. This may be shown in many ways. All wealth is created by labor, and is limited in quantity. Objects in nature have, indeed, some extrinsic value or capacity to satisfy human wants. But most of them are useless as they are, and derive all their value, both intrinsic and exchangeable, from human labor. It is labor that gives them their value and makes them wealth. Now, the man, whether rich or poor, who lives without labor is all the while consuming the products of labor without doing anything to create them. No matter how rich he is, he is living upon other people, consuming what has cost them the sweat of the brow and the weariness of heart, the product of exertions that he does not make. Living would be easier for other men, or they would have something more to enjoy in life if he would but take hold and do a part of what needs to be done, and bear a share of the burdens that must be borne by somebody instead of leaving them all, or as much of them as he can, to others.

Again, it is an obvious fact anywhere that not the sons and daughters of the wealthy are the most enterprising, the most efficient for good, or the most useful members of society. If the community were made up of them alone, sad indeed would be its case. The very idea which prevails in their childhood's home, that they have enough to live upon, and that, since they have enough to live on without labor, they may live as they please, enervates them. They are apt to be as little given to self-control as to self-exertion. Law, and order, and right, and duty are less cared for than ease and more æsthetic enjoyment. Hence, novels are preferred to science, fiction to fact, and every kind of sentimentalism takes the place of moral earnestness, ritualism takes the place of religion, and we find either a vague pantheistic mysticism, or a still more vague and senseless rationalism, according to the temperament of the individual, instead of that substantial faith in realities unseen which nerves the souls of men and women for great deeds, for endurance, and for martyrdom. But again, the rich, as such, are a short-lived race. I believe it was the great Niebuhr that first called attention to this fact, and all the more recent investigations have confirmed his statement. It can best, perhaps, be impressed in some such way as the following: The rich families—the capitalists who can live without labor—in a community consist to-day, we will say, of so many thousands. Doubtless they are, in the aggregate, more in number than they were fifty years ago, and they will be more fifty years hence than they are now. But this increase comes entirely from accessions from without. It is not a development from within. New men and new families rise up to join their ranks and be counted in the number of the rich.

But if we take hold of those who are regarded as the rich people or the rich families to-day, it is morally certain that their descendents will be less numerous in the next generation than they are themselves now. The second generation will witness a still further diminution, and so on until in a few generations scarcely any of them will remain. Their name and their posterity are clean cut off from the earth. Infertility shrinking them from the pains and feuds of child-birth and child-rearing inefficiency, nervous diseases leading to debility of body and mind, announce the coming down of family extinction. Such is the fact. Such is God's way of proclaiming in the life of men, in the destiny of families, and in the history of nations His law that "if any should not work, neither should they eat." Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, but they are comparatively few. And I think it will be found that all the exceptions, and the only exceptions are really no exceptions at all. They are those who, although rich and powerful, do nevertheless work and labor in the cause of humanity, for it is not wealth but laziness that eats out the manhood of humanity. It is not the possession of much riches, but the indolence and self-indulgence for which wealth furnishes the opportunity and the means that brings into families the invincible leprosy of decay.

If we look into the history of some of the great families whose lineage has lasted long and occupied a conspicuous place in the page of history, we shall see abundant reason to believe that the cares, anxieties, and labors of their position do as effectually exclude all thought of ease, idleness, or the indulgence of effeminate luxuries as the stern necessities of labor and poverty drive these pests of humanity from the dwelling of the humble poor. Thus God in His Word and in His Work calls us to labor, to labor with the hand or with the head, either or both, according to the endowment He has given us. Let men and women too realize this great law and set themselves to do the duty to which it points, and the problem of the relation of capital and labor is dissolved, or rather, disappears. The honest poor do not pine or complain because they are poor. It is rather because that while there is enough to spare in the world, and within the very sight of their eyes, they and their families have not the means of culture and education, of social enjoyment and religious worship. And they complain of the rich, not because they are rich, but rather because they consume their riches in their lusts, in idleness, self-indulgence, in fraud and cheat—as they, from their point of view, are apt to regard it—a fraud and a cheat upon humanity. But as the rich recognize the Christian doctrines of self-denial, and the sacred obligation to labor—an obligation binding equally, though perhaps for different reasons, upon all, whether rich or poor—and show themselves as Christians, they ought to be more ready to sacrifice than to indulge themselves, for the good of men and the glory of God. envy and jealousies on the part of the poor will disappear. I believe the greatest, most fundamental, and the most pernicious error of our age, is the doctrine that persons, if they are only able to live without work, may do so. In my view the materialism of Scripture men, the rationalism of compromisers, nay, the doctrine of the immaculate conception, and of the Papal infallibility, itself are harmless in comparison with this gross, widespread, and deeply-rooted error. These may be refuted by reasoning; they are all repugnant to the instincts of the human heart in all the hours of its most intense earnestness; and this takes from the heart all instincts but the one it creates and fosters. I think, then, we may clearly infer and confidently teach mankind that God has clearly foretold, has taught the way to, and in His providence is working to usher in that brighter age of humanity—that stage which, according to an enunciation of the beginning of this essay, is forthcoming—when all shall be capitalists and all shall be laborers; none shall have enough to feel at liberty to live without labor, and no honest laborer shall be so poor that he shall be ignorant, boorish, unrefined, and unchristianized. Men will not, of course, be equal in intellect, in station, or in worth; but they will be equal in the common lot of humanity, its sin and fall, its redemption and restoration, the labor that secures the one and the sorrows that are inseparable from the other. And when one shall feel that to serve God and glorify the name of the Redeemer more than all else is so important that all other distinctions and all other considerations sink in comparison into utter insignificance, the great problem of capital and labor, to the satisfaction of all parties, will have been solved, and not, I fear, before that time. I have written earnestly upon this subject, and I have used strong language. I have done it intentionally and designedly, for I believe that, next after the atonement made on Calvary, to work out works, and the necessity for it, is the most efficient means of human welfare, whether we regard the condition of the body in this world or the salvation of the soul in the next.

THE RELATION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH TO OTHER CHRISTIAN BODIES.

By Rev. Edward A. Washburn, D. D.

I hail it as a marked feature of modern Christendom that it is seeking as in no age since the Reformation the unity of the Church, and it is visible in all ways, fantastic or sober in all movements, whether the *Eirenicon* of a Pusey with the Latin communion, the effort of others for a concordat with the Greek, or the alliance of the great evangelical bodies of Europe and our own land; and I can thank God for them all, while I frankly say that my sympathies are more with that Protestant movement which holds the intellectual and spiritual life of the time, than with Nicene or mediæval theories; yet I believe all these the prelude of a grand historic step from our self-satisfied Anglicism, or Westminster, or Augsburg Confessions toward the cause of Christ. I know that this vast ground-swell is from the depths, and He, who is wiser than our doctors or councils, will sweep the converging tides into His ocean. This it is that makes the question before us a vital one. We cannot put it by to-day; we are forced to say what our church has to offer to this waiting Christendom. But it involves our ground ideas of the Church, its primitive order, and, above all, a thorough grasp of its history before and since the Reformation. I shall, then, dismiss all rhetoric, and, so far as I can circumnavigate such a sea in twenty minutes, I shall give you a few guiding principles. It is the true view of what the organic unity of the Church means, which I seek to unfold. I shall show the historic principle of the English Church as a witness to it, the fallacy of the so-called Anglo-Catholic theory, which I believe as far from Catholicity as from Protestantism; and the principles which I hold can alone make our Communion true to its capacity and its living place to-day in a living Christendom. I claim, then, that in the structure of the English Church—and I like that name better than any Anglican or Anglo-Catholic pedanuries—there is the basis of the most comprehensive unity, which at once gives us all that is true or historic in the past, and yet makes us one with the historic life of Protestantism. It is neither High Church ground, nor Evangelical ground I take, but that of impartial criticism. I cannot repeat the long chapter of English Reformation. We have had efforts enough to show that it was modeled after an Anglican theory or a Puritan theory; but the simple truth is that it had no theory at all. No one leading brain, as in France or Germany, stamped itself personally on it, but it grew out of the national character, and hence from the first it held very differing elements, as in Hooper and a Latimer, a Ripley and a Whitgift. It was Protestant to the core, not only in its sympathies but its ideas; it accepted the common truths of the Reformation, its formal principle of Scripture as the one divine rule of faith, and the doctrine of justifying faith the living sword of the spirit against sacramental errors. But as an ancient national body it kept the old English landmarks, its Episcopate, its creeds, its rich liturgy. It was this that made it on our side a less spiritual movement than with Luther or Calvin, less capable of free growth; yet it gave it what their Protestantism could not have, a moderate theology, a comprehension of plan, less tendency to division or excess in opinion. All this, I repeat, was the result of its growth. Not a glimpse can be found of any defined idea of an Anglo-Catholic system, as essentially distinct from the Protestantism of the continent. That *via media*, of which we talk so fairly, is a Latin invention. We know all this from the early sources which have only been opened within the last fifty years, and have shown the one-sidedness of those who quote only the English fathers of the second age. Whitgift, the champion of the Episcopate, defended it only as a primitive, historic fact against the Puritan, who then called it Anti-Christ, but he never claimed it as a divine essential order. Hooker, the first real jurist of the Church, maintained it as an apostolic institution, and therefore best, but he places the fountain of authority in the whole body, and even allows that it may dismiss it if it be needful. Such was the churchmanship of the fathers. It was in the next age that distinct schools and theories rose out of the collision of the national Church with the more advanced reformers. That battle has been strangely confused from the want of clear distinction between its theological and its ecclesiastical elements. It was no mere strife between the principle of an Episcopacy and Puritan independence. Both parties were narrow, but in his theology the Puritan was the narrower assailant. Laud was one of the broader thinkers in doctrine, and the whole host of Churchmen, like Jeremy Taylor, of Armenian school, were models of the comprehensive, moderate type, which has made the Church of England capable of such generous variety—of a Bull or a Tillotson, a Cudworth or a Leighton, a Keble or an Arnold. But on the side of Church government the reigning spirit was coercion. It would bind all minds in the chain of conformity. It was out of this confusion there came the several schools of ecclesiastical opinion. There are noble names connected with the High Church party. Andrewes, Cosin, Bramhall, and a host beside, to whom we give due honor. But we are not to confound their ideas with the whole Church, and we are never to forget, while at home they contended against a Pope or Presbytery, that many even of these, whom our churchmen quote to-day held by no means a theory of an exclusive Episcopacy. Bramhall claimed only that it was part of the *ecclesia integra*, not the *ecclesia vera*. It remained at best one school; it did not represent the tone of the whole Church. There has been from first to last the large body of its scholars, divines, thinkers, who, while attached to their own communion, and maintaining its primitive character, its noble features of creed and order, have been content with this. Leighton, Stillingfleet, Chillingworth, and a host of representative men in each period, whom to forget is to blot out the stars from the English firmament.

I wish I could linger on this; but I must pass to our time, and the growth which has shut out of view all but one school, one idea, Church tendency. I shall examine that Anglo-Catholic theory, which I maintain is the product of the last forty years only, yet really lies at the bottom of our reigning churchmanship. It came with that Oxford movement, of which I shall speak with all fairness. Its origin was a noble one; for it arose when the English Church had grown secular in years of state serfdom, when the Methodist revival had been thrust out, and evangelical life had withered into a dull party tradition. The sinewy mind of a Newman had little idea of the Church result; he and his friends felt the barren anomaly of the English Church, and longed after a real, organic, united body of Christ; more catholic than Rome, unbroken by Protestant discords, they found in the school of Anglican fathers, as they thought, the ideas of such a catholicity, and formed them into a symmetrical system. It was then that what hitherto had been only a school became a movement—a swelling tide; it bore with it most of the thought and life of England; it seemed the realization of the long-forgotten unity, and, although it landed the logical Newman in Rome, it remained with the illogical and slow mind of the Church, which is now working its way through Latin Ritualism into the knowledge of the error of its theory. Let me give the movement all its historic worth. It revived worship, art, Church literature; it created new scholars, singers, ascetic martyrs like St. Francis; but instead of placing the Church in the van of a living Christendom, it has made it a narrow, uncatholic copy of the past. This I would show clearly, for in showing it I unbare all the fallacies about organic unity, which, whether men see it or not, have had their root in this movement. It was the position of this Anglo-Catholic school that the ground of unity could not be found in the Latin traditions of Rome, nor in the Protestant notion of an invisible Church, with one Bible, but a thousand interpreters. It must be in some universal fixed catholic landmarks. If we could find such principles held *semper ubique et ab omnibus*, always, everywhere, and by all, we have organic unity. That is a genuine and a noble truth. It lies at the basis of Church history; it is the reality we are all seeking. But we are to ask what is the Catholicity they discovered. It was the fatal drift of these minds that they were bred in ecclesiastical tradition, not in the school of thinkers, and so, instead of seeking in the Church of Christ, a true, large, historic growth, they turned to one age of it, where they found such visible unity, as yet unbroken by schism. The Nicene era seemed to them the rock of ages. There was the great creed, there the councils, and the federated Episcopate. Here then, was the basis of unity. The faith was a fixed deposit forever, and a rule concurrent with the word of God, and the Episcopate was the central organ of Church life. It was a triumphant theory for awhile. But its exposure came out of its own inventors. Newman analyzed it in the flame of his chimerical retort, and it revealed the old Latin gases in a new combination. If the unity of the Church was not on this *ecclesia docens*, if a divine rule of faith and order could not be found in such concurrent Church authority, it could not be fixed at all, for [illegible] a Catholic authority settled not [illegible] the questions after Nice, between [illegible] and Protestant; and, therefore, the Church must have a perpetual, living, infallible interpreter. But what Newman could not see through his microscope was the common error of both. The Nicene theory like the Roman worships [illegible] Catholics. In the first place, in matters of faith the Nicene symbol, of higher worth as it is [illegible] special confessions, represents only one [illegible] doctrinal exposition. All the theology of the [illegible] communion concerning the nature of man, sin, grace, even the atonement had no place in the [illegible] symbol or doctrinal thought. All the [illegible] again, of the Protestant Church, the [illegible] growth of it, mental and spiritual [illegible] the personal and ethical side of [illegible] doctrine of a justifying faith, [illegible]

[illegible] outside the General Council, or the whole [illegible] time. Anglo Catholicism, then, ignores all the Christian thought of those Protestant centuries, and hopes to unite Christendom without touching the problems that divide it. But true again to its idea of organic order in an Episcopate. It was not the isolated part of an Episcopate that gave unity in the time of a Cyprian, but its power as the common bard of Christendom. But the age of councils of federative dioceses passed, because the Church no longer could make this its bard of organic unity. The Episcopate was but a shadow under the Papacy, an upper grade of the Presbyterate. It vanished on the Continent with the Reformed Churches. Why? Because they hated it? No! because it was already dead, and the life of that Reformation did not at all depend on it, or need its survival. Anglicism, then, proposed to make it, not what it is, a valid witness to primitive order, a valid link in the historic life of the past, but the *articulus stantis vel cadentis ecclesiæ*, the necessary, perpetual, divine sun of the system. It says to this Protestantism, which has gathered the tides of five centuries of life, has churches, universities, social order benevolence: You are wholly out of the orbit of organic unity, because you have no Bishops; it sits serenely amid the sweeping waves of European thought, floating on its cake of broken ice, and says, come, anchor your drowning Christianity here. This is Catholicity. Anglican Catholicity! Universal, particular. It is the same conception of the Kingdom of God as the Chinese has of the Kosmos, who makes his square map of the globe with the celestial Empire in the middle, and all other lands in the corners. This is *semper ubique et ab omnibus*. Always, from the Apostolic fathers to the end of the Nicene age, and since then, in the school of divines, from Andrews to Dr. Pusey; everywhere; in the island of Great Britain, and its colonies of Ceylon, Calcutta, Gibraltar, Zanzibar, and the rest, including our own Episcopal Churches; by all; by the whole world, saving some millions of Latins and Protestants, who both reject it, and the whole English-speaking world, except half who are dissenters, and several hundred thousands in this America. But I will not linger here. I am only anxious to show you, on truly Catholic principles, the error of this system, so dominant at this hour. I am anxious to show you that it is no inorganic notion I maintain, but the truth of our own Church and of history. We believe in a visible Kingdom of Christ—one continuous, perpetual. No outward organization, indeed, can shut in the spirit of God, and there are therefore many who are members of Christ, yet not in the visible fold. But as a social, abiding body, it has its abiding landmarks. Its unity of faith rests on the truth of the incarnate Lord in His word; its unity of worship lies in His sacraments, and its unity of order in a ministry, who dispense word and sacraments. These do not pass away, because they are the spiritual features of the organization. But it is the principle of such a body, as it obeys the law of historic life, to have its ripening process alike in theology and social growths. The word alone remains divine, creeds and systems are only its exposition, but its truth is always exhibiting some fresh phase in the great orbit. The Greek age centred in the central truth of the incarnation; the Latin explored with Augustin and Anselm the nature of man, and the problem of redemption; the Protestant completes it with the deeper truth of personal faith. No time exhausts this study, but each verifies, corrects, and gathers in the winnowed wheat of the past, and adds its own store of learning. The faith is one; it lives in the word, and the living mind of Christian man, but it is no mere deposit in the *hortus siccus* of a past time. Thus, again, the sacraments are the basis of all the rich liturgies, the dialects of Christian worship, and so the ministry obeys the same law; it never dies, but it is shaped by the growing needs of the Christian state, an apostolate in its germ, an episcopate in the natural form of the next age of municipal diocesan life; a patriarchate, as the representation of the federal unity of its time. This is the only law of an organic body, which as it needs a principle of divine life, demands also a free human and historic life. The unity of the Church is not the repetition or perpetuation of one outward type. We reach thus the only conception of history as a connected harmonious plan of God, with no unbroken progress, with times of growth and decay, again of revolution and new birth, yet all are only steps toward the result. It is thus catholic, indeed. We receive from that Greek age the grand symbol of our faith, yet it was an age of many superstitions, and can never be the ideal type of any after it. We see in the Latin communion, the schoolmaster of barbaric Europe, and even in the Papacy, the bond of unity in the feudal world; but we know its falsehood in claiming the natural superstitions of a past time as a divine law forever. And thus Protestantism was the necessity of Christian Europe, nor can any save a blind man wonder at the sects, the rival confessions, that followed it. Ask the pent-up lava of Etna to flow softly down its slopes; ask the storm that cleaves the air to respect the roof of the prelate or the noble. But, as the thoughtful Rothe said: "The breaking of false dead unity was the first step to living unity." The sects of Protestantism, the theological discords are not the normal state of the Church. Yet in the order of history it must and will be through the conflict of thought that the unity of mind and heart will bring the visible unity. An evangelical alliance is only one far off step, but its worth is that it represents the vital current of the body. No machinery will unite Christendom. No unity will ever come save by this guidance of God, as it moves this orbit of history.

I gather these thoughts, then, in my closing view of our position. It is, I affirm, the only ground whereon to rest the claim of our Church, since it gives us a full appreciation of those historic features that link it with the whole past, yet it does not sever it from the living whole. We prize it as a witness and keeper of all that is truly catholic; we prize its creeds—above all, special confessions; its liturgy, as the golden chain that binds us with all saints; its Episcopate, as keeping for us the Apostolic type and the historic continuity of the body. But our Catholicity is not the contradiction of our Protestantism; it includes it, it integrates it. No notion of an absolute authority destroys the supremacy of God's word; no claim of an exclusive Episcopate bars out our brethren in the one Church of Christ. We shun the fatal blindness which leads a cloistered mind like Pusey to dreams of an Eirenikon on the basis of Trent, with a Latin communion, nor do we look for living unity by alliance with a Russo-Greek body, which has slumbered, like the Ephesian brothers, in its charmed cavern since Nice, and only rubs its sleepy eyes in wonder what this Anglican Church may do, and whether it be orthodox about the Filioque. We accept the historic plan of a Lutheran communion, and do not forget that it has some elements of rich Catholic antiquity nobler than our own. We find room for the theology of Calvin in the great history of doctrine and of spiritual life. We recognize all the Puritan has done for freedom; the Presbyterian for defense of Divine law against tradition; the Methodist for his glowing love to Christ's poor, and the Quaker for his pure benevolence. We can work with them so far as they work for the common truth and life of the one Master; and so, only so, can we impart whatever we have larger than their systems, if we feel that we are not a boastful fragment of the body, but one part of that holy Catholic Church, in which and for which we have our being. Pardon me if I can only say thus briefly what needs so much of fuller and careful statement; yet I trust I have not failed in giving you a clear outline. This was my dream when I entered our communion. Would God I could have seen its reality! But the age of its Hookers and Leightons has gone; other ideas, other tendencies have swept us into the frozen sea of ecclesiastic tradition, and now we are seeing with our own eyes what we have lost in the poem and life of such a Church in this divided time. Others around us have grown broader in sympathy and theories of their sectarian tendencies.

We have grown from a noble body into a sect, and one of the most formal. Yet I will not regret it; I believe it could only be as the Church of England and our own passed through these years of battle that it could gain the better truth, and when the Catholic revival now setting in its last brilliant ritualistic splendor has passed away, it will have a true knowledge of the principles of the Church of Christ and of our own reformation, a larger learning than patriotic tradition, and a unity such as no time before has seen. Meanwhile it is left for us to labor for it, not to go out of our communion to find a perfect church, which exists nowhere, but to abide in it, to fight the good fight of sound scholarship and Christian manhood; to strive in all earnest ways to break down the false barriers; to use every effort for the cause of a real unity, assured that whatever may be the future of this communion, whether it do God's work, or whether it wither away, we are in the church and kingdom which has His life, yesterday, to-day, and forever.

ANOTHER PAPER ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

By Edward C. Porter, of Racine, Wis.

To facilitate the discussion of the very wide subject before us, I have thought it wise to begin with a brief recital of the premises on which my remarks are founded. I do not, however, assume these premises as self-evident propositions. Any speaker may properly take issue with me in regard to my postulates, as well as upon my subsequent argument. But the necessary limits of this paper do not permit me to enter on the work of proving my postulates. I assume, then:

First—That our Savior contemplated and His Apostles established on earth an organized body of believers called the Church of Christ.

Second—That the ideal of the Church in the mind of our Lord, and in the thought and purpose of the apostles was that of a visible society, which should have such corporate unity that it should be easily recognized by mankind, and thus be able to act effectively in bringing the world to the faith of Christ.

Third—That a Church which is a mere aggregate of separated and antagonistic communions, does not, and cannot, satisfy the conditions of this ideal. Coming next to consider the actual position of this Protestant Episcopal Church. I desire to say as distinctly as possible that I do not assume this Church to be the Church Catholic, satisfying the ideal of which the New Testament presents to us.

But I do assume: *First*—That this Church has preserved an historical continuity of organization from the days of the Apostles until our own time.

Second—That this Church has also preserved a doctrinal connection with the Apostolic Church in its single baptismal creed, and by its refusal to set up any other doctrinal condition of membership.

Third—That the same historic connection is shown by the fact that in this Church "the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments are duly administered according to Christ's ordinance in all things that of necessity are requisite to the same."

Fourth—That this Church has power to adapt itself in its discipline and its worship to all real needs of devout souls as fast as these needs manifest themselves and become known.

Next, when I come to regard the Christian communions by which we are surrounded, I am compelled by my own convictions to assume, as an almost self-evident proposition, that if there be "so many kinds of voices in the world, none of them is without signification." Each must have some Divine meaning. Each must have some contribution of its own to bring for the completeness of the universal Church. If these positions be granted, it must, I think, follow that this Church stands among the Christian organizations of our land in the twofold relation of learner and teacher. For if we have much to teach, we have also many things to learn. If we are connected with our Lord and His Apostles by the formal outward tie of an unbroken organization, there are about us other Christian bodies that are connected with the great Head of the Church by the manifest presence of His spirit, and by His blessing upon their efforts to set forward the salvation of men. If some of these organizations have lost sight of the practical value of the visible historic unity of the Church, more than one of them possesses in eminent degree the inheritance of Apostolic faith, and a true spiritual succession to the Apostolic enthusiasm. The holy and devout lives of their members are, in many instances, a reproof to us for our coldness in the Master's service. Some of these denominations have dotted the whole pagan world with mission stations, and are doing work in heathen lands compared with which our own efforts seem faint and feeble. And here at home more than one of these bodies has far surpassed our own at once in the thoroughness of the theological training of its clergy, and in its power to interest large bodies of its laity in practical, personal labor to advance the interests of true religion. If these bodies have almost universally abandoned the episcopate, and have thus severed an important link with the church of the first ages; some of them, on the other hand, have retained, in actual fact as well as in name, that third order of the ministry—the deaconate—of which we have the name but hardly anything more. I do not purpose to speak of the great Eastern and Roman Churches, though I would by no means exclude these venerable communions from the number of those bodies who have lessons to teach us and to learn from us. I omit reference to them, both because our relations in that direction have for a long time been very fully discussed by an active party in this church, and because I regard it as in all respects desirable that we should concern ourselves chiefly with our duty toward those who are nearest to us. And it seems to me a grave mistake that the one point of similarity in outward organization should make us regard either the Eastern, or the Roman communion, as nearer of kin to us than are the great Protestant churches of America. Our conviction of the value of the Episcopate should not blind our eyes to the radical divergence between the Reformed and the Unreformed Churches. These are things dearer to the heart of Protestant churchmanship than even the Episcopate. We are very widely separated by distance of space from the various branches of the Greek Church, and, though the Latin Church be close to our very doors, yet its principles, its polity, and its actual attitude toward us place it at even a greater distance from our sympathies and our affection. But the various Protestant churches here in America are filled with "our brethren and kindred according to the flesh," and according to the spirit, too. There are few among our Bishops, our clergy, or our laity, who are not connected by closest ties of blood and affection with members of these non-Episcopal Church organizations. Clearly, our first duty is toward these bodies. If we have anything to teach the world we ought surely to "begin at our Jerusalem," and these are our nearest pupils. If we have anything to learn from those outside our limits, these are our most accessible teachers. Unhappily this Church, following the example of the Established Church of England, has too long practically assumed that it can have nothing to learn from our fellow-Protestants. We have taken it for granted that, out of the political convulsion called the English Reformation, the Church of God sprang fully armed, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter. We have talked about our "incomparable liturgy" until we have come to regard it with a superstitious reverence suggestive of some latent theory of its verbal inspiration. Even its grammatical blunders have been regarded by our general conventions as too sacred for correction. And we have looked upon the accident of liturgical worship as if it were a veritable test "of a standing or falling Church." Imitating the phraseology current in a Church by law established, we have imported a terminology offensive in a nation like ours, where, as the preface to one prayer-book declares, "the different denominations of Christians were left with full and equal liberty to organize their respective churches and forms of worship and discipline in such manner as they might deem most convenient for their future prosperity." To style ourselves the Church, and call all other Christians dissenters or sectarians may be a pleasant amusement for short-sighted people whose horizon is hardly beyond the reach of their hands. But those who have studied the divine ideal of the Church—the "Church Idea," if I may borrow the title of Dr. Huntington's admirable treatise—those who have before them the grand conception of the Church Catholic will be slow to limit that name to our own small section of American Christendom. Whenever it shall come to pass that this Church shall manifestly, and beyond all other organizations, be doing the work of the Church Catholic in our land, then we shall not be obliged to go about noisily claiming a title which Christendom refuses to grant us. But until the character is ours, and ours manifestly, the assumption of the title will lead us to be regarded at least by those without as

> "A little patch of ground,
> That hath in it no profit but the name."

I have said that our relation to the sister organizations of Protestant Christendom, is first that of a learner. And yet this is an idea which I fear will even now be repudiated in some quarters among us. The notion that these bodies can furnish us any instruction otherwise than by serving as frightful examples of the evils of "false doctrine, heresy, and schism," will perhaps be regarded as dangerous. It is certain that a wide range of theological study has not been generally advocated, of late, by the dominant party in this Church, and no clergyman is regarded as quite "safe" whose intellectual tastes lead him beyond the range of the Anglican theologians, while suspicion is increased tenfold, if he is known to be conversant on friendly terms with the work of the master theologians of the Reformed Church of Germany. It is with too much reason that we have come to be regarded by other Christians as a Church whose strong point of excellence is certainly not theology. Such a policy of putting a premium upon ignorance is surely unworthy, and must greatly hinder us in the mission we have to accomplish. If we would help on the work of bringing about the organic unity of the Church, the visible association of all its baptised members in one body, we might keep our eyes open to all the light that may come to us from any quarter whatsoever. Whatever contribution any Christian denomination may bring to the knowledge of the ways and works of God; nay, whatever such contribution may come from any source whatsoever should be welcomed by all Christians as the common inheritance of the universal Church. And we must study the causes, too, of the separations among Christians if we would help to heal them. The rise, growth, and continuance of these great bodies whose organization and whose differ from our own are not to be accounted for on a mere general theory of human depravity. We have no right to assume that the motive of separation was an evil one. So far as these bodies have shown real and continued vitality we may be sure that a *truth* and not a falsehood has given that power of life.

We need to study the history and the present condition of these organizations in the temper so admirably illustrated by the recent Bampton lectures of Mr. Curteis. We need to study them not merely as they are, but as they would be—to study the ideal which they have attempted to realize. And it may aid the practice of humility in our researches if we remember that in more than one case the true blame of separation rests not with those who went out, but with our mother Church of England which drove them forth. And we must learn to look for and to rejoice in all the good that is accomplished by these bodies—to seek lovingly for the good aimed at, though in our judgment it be not accomplished by them. In a recent article on Church Parties, published in the *Contemporary Review*, Dr. Littledale has laid down principles which we may well extend from mere parties to denominations. As he says of different schools of thought, so we may say of different Christian bodies, that "it is for the interest of the most zealous members of each of them that the members of the others shall be as cultured as devout, and as active as may be, if for no other reason, that they will be enabled to see some at least of the merits of their rivals, and exchange a policy of detraction and persecution for one of healthy emulation in the same cause." When we are studying any single denomination of Christians we should inquire: "What is it that these our friends are seeking by means of their separate organization?" Next we should ask: "Is this a real need of the Christian soul?" and then we must inquire: "Whether this Church has made any adequate provision to satisfy such needs as we conclude are real?" If this last question should be answered affirmatively, then our work of teacher begins. We can appeal to our brethren not to rend the body of Christ without cause. But if it be answered negatively, then we are face to face with matters of practical duty. For before we can ask our brethren to join with us in a Catholic Church we must show them that it will be really Catholic, and not regardless of their individual spiritual necessities. And just here, too, we shall have to face the question what personal preferences are we called on to put in the background for the sake of Catholic unity. The Church which was bought by the great sacrifice cannot be established upon earth in its completeness without large sacrifices of taste and feeling, and dearer things than these. And it is absurd to suppose that all these sacrifices are to be made by our brethren and none of them by ourselves. That it is they who must bear every cross while we have only to take the crown. We cannot expect that they shall make all concessions while we, entrenching ourselves within the vatican of our of our self-satisfaction, return a cold "*non possumus*" to all their appeals. I have small space for illustration, but a single one may suffice. Some of our brethren object to the rigid limitation to liturgical services which characterizes this Church. Is that a thing that ought to perpetuate separation? Is it not becoming every day more and more evident that the Catholic Church—the "Church of Reconciliation"—again I am indebted to my friend Dr. Huntington for the beautiful name—the Church of Reconciliation must leave to its members the ardent liberty in regard to mere forms of worship? Why should not this Church, recognizing in her own organization a practical basis for the Church of the Reconciliation, admit within the tolerant limits of large-minded and large-hearted legislation all that is valuable in the forms and methods of worship prevalent in any of the denominations about us?

In its office of teacher this Church has, as I think, the mission to teach American Christendom the practical value of Catholic utility. In trying to do this we must insist upon those points in our own organization which we regard as absolutely essential to that utility. But all the more because of this inflexible attachment to essentials must we cultivate a willingness to make large sacrifices in the realm of mere preference and opinion. We cannot abandon the creed, no matter who may desire us to do so, for thus we should strike at the basis of unity. We cannot lengthen our creed, no matter how dear some other confession may be to devout souls, for in widening the creed we should narrow the church, thus making it not catholic. Nor can we abandon the Scriptures as the reference book of our faith, nor the sacraments as of Christ's appointment, nor the right of little children to be members of the church of Christ. But beyond a few necessary things that must be held fast there is a wide range of matters which may properly be subject of compromise and concession. If we will only attune our own hearts to the message we can go forth amid our brethren in this divided American Christendom holding up ever the banner whereon is blazoned the Savior's seamless dress, keeping before our minds always the great vision of the Church of Reconciliation, and, ourselves the first to put aside all needless causes of separation which the warring centuries have bequeathed to us, we can call on our brethren to unite with us in realizing—so far as it can be realized on earth—that glorious ideal of which they, as well as we, love to sing—the

"One army of the Living God."

More than a generation ago, one whom some of us have learned to regard as one of the truest seers of our time, Frederic Maurice, wrote these words concerning America: "Already we have some indication that the Episcopal Church is a centre around which the most healthy and really earnest part of American religion is gathering itself. The land of sects may be destined to exhibit the first and noblest specimen of a church subduing sects without violence, drawing them to itself by the attraction of love."

Our prophet died without the sight of that which he prophesied, and the signs seem at times to fail. And yet there are those who think that the fulfillment of the prophesy shall not be many generations longer delayed, for

> "Faint and far,
> Along the higling desert of the sky,
> Beyond the circle of the conscious hills,
> Are laid in jasper stone, as clear as glass,
> The first foundations of that new, near day
> Which shall be builded out of heaven to God,
> * * * Jasper first * * *
> And second sapphire; third chalcedony,
> The rest in order, last an amethyst."

But when we turn from contemplating the heavenly vision, and go about the slow steps of our daily tasks, we shall do well to remember the solemn words which Emanuel Dietsch brought to us out of the Talmud: "The day is short and the work is great, but the laborers are idle, though the reward be great and the master of the work presses. It is not incumbent upon thee to finish the work, but thou must not, therefore, cease from it. If thou hast worked much, great shall be thy reward, for the master who employed thee is faithful in his payment. But know thou that the true reward is not of this world."

Address of Rev. C. G. Currie.

Rev. C. G. Currie, of Philadelphia, was the first speaker. He said the Protestant Episcopal Church has not defined its relation to other bodies. The subject has been, he said, discussed a good deal, especially in connection with the superior question—the precise value of Apostolic Succession—those who have believed such succession to be essential have refused ecclesiastical fellowship in any form to those without it. Others have taken opposite grounds, but so far their relation to other Christian bodies has not been defined. Secondary questions must, he said, ever remain unsettled, so long as the preliminary articles out of which they spring continue to be undefined. In the instance before them the value of Apostolical succession was the point of the "faith," their relation to other bodies the point of "order." While the superior question remains entirely open, the other point of "order" cannot justly be decided in an approximate way. Speaking of system in legislation, he said that most of their troubles arose from the fact that they tried to make rules before they had defined principles. They should not legislate on a point of order so long as the doctrine preliminary to it is confessedly undefined. It was, he said, the opinion among some of them that co-operation with other bodies cannot be carried out consistently with the doctrines of the Episcopal Church, or without partaking more or less in what is wrong. How were they to arrive at what the Church believes with regard to any litigated point? Owing to their Protestant circumstances the defined theology of the Episcopal Church is, he said, in many respects unfinished. Thirty-nine brief theses are not sufficient for all emergencies of time and thought. The Liturgy, though often spoken of as if it were, is not in reality theology at all. It is a book of order rather than of faith, and consequently teaches us what they should believe only by way of inference.

Remarks of Rev. Dr. Osgood.

Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New-York, next addressed the congress, his remarks being extempore, or at least not delivered from manuscript, as in the case of the previous speaker. In respect to their relations to other Christian bodies, he would say in the first place that they should appreciate them all in their characteristic differences. They should appreciate the circumstances, the historic training that led them to their results. All honor, he said, therefore to all the great bodies that made up their common Christendom. There were representatives of them in some respects there present. There were many who had been associated with the Evangelical Alliance, but where, he asked, was the old Evangelical Alliance, the Augustins and the Chrysostoms, and the new Evangelical Alliance that had striven to lift up humanity to the grace of Christ. Let them have them all. It was their catholicism. They should remember that their Church had something to do with the leading ones which had gone into secession. What was it, he asked, that drove out the Lutheran manhood, and was bringing it back again? And the Methodist fire—who drive it out, and who was bringing it in? He asserted, therefore, that they were to appreciate the differences between those bodies. They were not to have confusion, but they were fellowship, which was not identified with confusion. They should have cohesion also, for else they would become atomists, and every man would go on for himself. There was a certain polarity in every man. It was now Protestant and now Catholic; sometimes mystic and sometimes rationalist. In regard to their branch of the church, it could not be too strongly emphasised that they were not to be called bigots. There might be kindly communion and fellowship with other denominations, but every denomination had enough to do to take care of its own affairs. In having an organic church it must not be supposed that they were a bigoted church. With respect to bringing those different Christian bodies together he would say that the Evangelical platform was the first thing. They should deal with sin and suffering, for if they had an epicurean form of perfection or a sensational religion they should listen to their culture in its last utterance. It would be like that of John Calvin, but without his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. It would be the utterance of an atheistical materialism, or the outcome of the high Germanic science of our time—an ideal Pantheism, the end being death. That would be the end of human life, and the utterance of what was called culture. They needed, too, the communion of the Holy Spirit. They should stand up, also, for Catholic order, and all parts of it. They wanted the whole of it, and not a part of it. They wanted Bishops, and they wanted their brethren of the West that speak like the gentle zephyr that might fan the cheek of the infant, and that again would burst into goodly gales to carry navies to havens of peace. They wanted a Christian Bishop, not a caricature of a Bishop, who made a monarchy of his diocese, and ruled with a monarch's sway. That was not Catholic doctrine at all. What they wanted wanted was a Christian Bishop, Christian in his ordination, and Christian is his doctrine, and in the keeping of such a man the Constitution of the Church would be safe. When to the dignity of his office, there was added the dignity of fatherly personal character, he was always sure of esteem and reference. They needed also a clergy—an educated clergy, and not sensational ones who preached all sorts of things. With their Evangelical faith and their Catholicism, they were to have the living service of Almighty God. They were to pray, and they were to work, and God would send down the fire on the altar.

Remarks of Bishop Whipple.

Right Rev. Bishop Whipple was the next speaker. He said: I would, before I say anything, first wish to thank the last speaker, for I fear that this first meeting of the American Congress of the Episcopal Church might fancy that the highest condition of Christianity was to consist of warring factions. I represent no party or school in the Church, and I think we have learned in the West all the practical evils of division. We felt there like the man who had lost his way on the trackless prairie, and after wandering about in hardship and misery for many days came at last to a place where there had been set up twelve different sign-boards, each bearing the legend, "This is the way home." And the man looked from one to the other until he began to doubt whether he really had any home at all, [laughter and applause,] or, if there was, whether there was any way of getting there, until all hope was almost eaten out of his heart. I believe our divisions are eating all faith out of the American heart. And I will here make a confession. When I first entered the ministry I believed that the especial bride of the Son of God was our Protestant Episcopal Church. But I have changed my mind about all that, as I have changed it about a great many other beliefs. All that we ever could or ever shall conceive of the Church of God on earth does not equal that declaration that she is the bride of the Son of God. I believe there is only one way to lead us to Christian union and unity, and in this connection I will be pardoned for naming that active and excellent business man of this City, the late Robert B. Minturn. Such a life as his did more to draw to our Church the sympathies of all that loved Christ than all the theological discussions that were ever written in the Church. I will say that an exclusive belief in ourselves alone is not indicative of high intelligence on our part alone. I remember a Presbyterian friend in London once asked me to witness some scenes wherein were fixed the haunts of *Fagin, the Jew*, in Dickens' fiction, and saw some excellent work that was being done there by a high type of ritualists. I saw there scenes of vice and profligacy, and I hope I may never look upon such a sight again. A large market-house was transformed into a home, which received the most abject and degraded types of womanhood. I there heard a noise so sweet and pure that it seemed to come from an angel in heaven. I asked my guide who was that, and he told me it was the daughter of the richest nobleman in England, who went down into those depths to do the work of Christ. Let us offer a prayer that grace be with all that love the Lord Jesus Christ, and it will be answered when the consecrated heart beats in unison with the heart of Christ.

Concluding Address of the President.

The President, Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D.D., having announced that the next meeting of the Church Congress would assemble in Philadelphia in 1875, said: "Gentlemen, in mentioning this fact and in bringing our meetings to a close, I would recall the expression which I used in the beginning and recall my original observation that we were entering upon an interesting experiment. I think of that now, and I will not change the observation originally made. It is more than an experiment. It is a complete and perfect success, and the more successful it appears to us, of course, the more interest we feel in it. The solicitude we felt in its success is no more; no longer have we reason to entertain any apprehension in this regard. And in casting our eyes back upon the history of those three meetings we find not a loop to hang a doubt upon. Everything has been conceived and carried forward as it ought to be, in a spirit of perfect unity. And standing here and looking back upon these meetings, What do we see? We have seen, in the first place, varieties of thought. We have seen systems and modes of thought, meeting face to face in open blank antagonist. We have seen them coming as it were to a fight of death, and yet standing face to face they merely touched spears, ann the respective champions bowed themselves gracefully out of the combat and no blood was shed. We have been enlightened on account of the enlarged strain of thought which developed itself at our meetings. We have had thought in its golden construction; we have had thought in its various ways and logic, in its incisive form, and we have had thought again in its concrete form, and we have had a sample flow of the warm blood which glows in the veins of men of living experience. We had thought from the city, we have had it from the mart of industry, from the moor and from the prairies. We have had thought in its beginning, through its development, and in the full ripeness of its maturity. And now has all this been for nothing? Have not those winged words as they flew from the speaker's lips into the free air seized and transmitted to those living outside, and will they not penetrate and permeate through the minds of the German people and through Europe as well as this content. And as they spread their great influence along, they will enlighten the world with the fresh outgrowth of truth. Have we not found benefit, do you suppose, from these meetings? What say you? Did we not learn something as to the right of principles of legislation touching the "limits of legislation as to doctrine and ritual?" Did we not have it described and put before us in all its principles, bearings, and applications? Did we not learn the dignity and importance of the question? And if we did, was not that a deep, lasting, and edifying lesson? Take the second meeting, "clerical education." Have not these burning words attracted the attention of all, and have they not found a favorite response as well as a legitimate resting place in the student's breast. Unquestionably the careful aspirant to the ministry will cherish in his heart the principles here enumerated, and as he enters his closet he will find food for reflection—lasting food—such as had never before entered his mind. These principles will place within him asperations to be what he ought to be, and remind him further that if he aspires to the holy office of the ministry, he should be well and deeply trained for the consummating services of the Lord. During those nights of meeting there was felt a longing for union and communion with each other in the name of Christ. Hearts beat in sympathy and unison with each other for the love of God. We have had here, then a complete democracy of thought—perfect freedom—perhaps I ought to say oligarchy of thought, because you have had the best thoughts of the best minds. It has been an intellectual treat as well as a religious one. May I not repeat the suggestion I made yesterday, namely, there is nothing so tenable as a conscious intellectual unity in the Church of Christ. This Congress has so far been productive of lasting benefits, which may be perceived coming from it already. There are many things of less importance than the religious character of this Congress, which have given to it interesting features. It has been an interesting exhibition of the steadiness and fixity of truth; it has been a meeting that has afforded the highest and most delightful species of amusement. What could be more sweet and musical than the pleasing utterances of the distinguished divines who had addressed them? How beautiful it is to see various minds who have argued on the same general subject, come forward and give us the portraiture of their own conception? How beautiful the diversity.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Rev. Dr. Thompson then moved that the thanks of the Congress be extended to the presiding officer, Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, for the dignified, courteous, and impartial performance of his duties as President of the Congress. The motion was unanimously carried. After prayer and benediction by Bishop Whipple the meeting adjourned.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

THE REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY UNION—ADDRESS BY REV. DR. FULTON.

The session of the Southern New-York Baptist Association was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford streets. All the delegates who attended on the previous day were present, with Rev. J. Spencer Kennard as Moderator. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Sampson, of Harlem, after which the letters of several Churches, and reports on important matters, were read.

A committee appointed two years since to take into consideration the question of the election of trustees, and their powers, presented a report which was adopted.

A resolution continuing the committee and instructing them to publish the bill extensively and urge its passage before the Legislature was also adopted. The First and Second Churches, recently organized, were then admitted to fellowship. A resolution was also adopted recommending that the Home for the Aged be placed upon the regular collection list of each church, and appointing the third Sunday of December for a collection in its behalf.

After recess Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., addressed the association upon the "Concentration of Effort Necessary to Denominational Success." He said that the consecration of the heart to the work of the denomination was the chief essential to its success. There were those who did more for other denominations than they accomplished for the one they acknowledged as their own because they did not like to be called bigoted or selfish. This was the sole cause of the weak condition of some denominations. Every man should use his undivided endeavors in contending for the faith given to him. The speaker urged a better recognition of the missionary churches, and the extension to them of aid from the larger and more influential churches. At the close of the address the report of the Committee on Obituaries was heard, embracing a eulogy on the late Dr. Taylor.

The report of the Committee on the nomination of Trustees was then presented. Dewit C. Hayes was then nominated to fill the place of Jacob Hayes, deceased, and John W. Stevens and William A. Cauldwell for the full term. The Committee on Important Subjects in Letters reported that they had examined all the letters and were profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the work accomplished during the year, and the peace and harmony that characterized the progress in each individual Church. The report closed with a recommendation of sympathy for the West Fifty-third Street Church.

The annual report of the Missionary Union of the Association was next read. It stated that the prospects of the Union were yearly becoming brighter, and that many of the churches were becoming more heartily identified with the work. The formation of mission churches had been followed by encouraging results. During the year the Second Mission, Harlem German, and West Fifty-third Street German Mission Churches had been organized and recognized, making four such churches now connected with the Union. The Church Extension Committee reported the purchase of the Laight Street Church at a cost of $40,000, which is to be paid off by yearly payments. The sum of $9,570 72 had been expended for church extension work, exclusive of insurance, interest, and repairs, and $8,000 were needed to meet coming obligations. A reference to the table of statistics of the Missionary Committee showed that 14,230 visits have been made; 1,000 sermons preached, with a gross attendance at all the stations of 103,215 for the year; 1,091 prayer meetings, with a gross attendance of 35,539. The number of baptisms has been 170. The Sunday-school Committee reported prosperity, both in the home schools and in those connected with the missions. The account of the Treasurer gave the total receipts of the year at $32,783 04, and the total disbursements, $31,741 97.

After the reading of the report its adoption was urged by Hon. G. H. Andrews, who spoke at some length upon the work accomplished by the Union. A discussion on the subject was participated in by Rev. A. C. Osborne, D. D., S. S. Constant, Rev. J. D. Hawthorne, W. Phelps, and others. At its conclusion the report was adopted, and the association adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

The evening session was exclusively devoted to the anniversary services of the Missionary Union. After the singing of the hymn "Work, for the Night is Coming," which was followed by prayer and reading from the Scriptures by Rev. P. L. Davies, "The Results of the Year" were discussed at some length by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, President of the Union, after which Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., delivered an address entitled "Mission Work the Safety of Great Cities." He was followed by Rev. G. W. Sampson, D. D., in an address entitled "How to Evangelize the Foreign Population." The singing of the Doxology and the benediction brought the meeting to a close.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As Mary E. Anderson, of the Occidental Hotel, corner of Bowery and Broome street, was standing on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue on Tuesday afternoon, she was assaulted by a young man who struck her two blows in rapid succession. He then snatched her gold watch, valued at $150, and attempted to throw it toward three confederates who were standing near. After a gallant resistance Miss Anderson was prostrated on the sidewalk and the gang of ruffians escaped with their plunder. Yesterday Officer Mallen, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested John Kelly, aged sixteen, of No. 346 Ninth avenue, and Miss Anderson identified him as the man who had first attacked her. At the Yorkville Police Court Kelly was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail. The watch has not been recovered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Louisa Scott, a colored woman, obtained some groceries in Third avenue on a forged order, and was held for trial at Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

Joshua Johnson, a colored man, while intoxicated, fell from a second-story window of his residence, No. 218 Spring street, and sustained serious injuries.

A large number dogs were killed at the Pound yesterday, and the captors were notified that no more would be received. The new ordinance will go into operation to-day.

Joseph Doyle, aged twenty-eight years, while intoxicated fell from the roof of his residence, the four-story brick building No. 613 Greenwich street, yesterday, and received fatal injuries.

Raymond Ferrer, a cigar-maker, residing in Cranberry street, near Henry street, Brooklyn, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $25 worth of cigars from Ferrin Ramos, of No. 83 Mulberry street.

During a quarrel yesterday morning in the dance-house No. 165 Mercer street, James Hughes, of No. 273 Broome street, was stabbed in the face with a penknife by Thomas Shepherd, who was arrested. Hughes was severely injured.

Owen Hammill, aged thirty-three, of No. 130 Bridge street, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the wharf at the foot of Dover street, East River. He was rescued by Patrolman Kelly, of the Fourth Precinct.

The cases of Joseph Vaccari and Edward Quinn, indicted for murder in the first degree, and Henry Bryson, indicted for manslaughter, which were placed on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, have been postponed until next week.

William Percival, who was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, charged with fraudulent registration, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Shields. It appeared, from the evidence, that no fraud was intended by Percival, and that he was under the impression that he had a right to register.

Kate O'Brien, a girl in the employment of Mrs. McKinley, No. 240 Fourth avenue, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing $25 and a gold coin, valued at $6, from her employer. The money was in a trunk, which Mrs. McKinley accidentally left unlocked.

An error appeared in the summary of the registration table which was published in THE TIMES of yesterday. The increase of 9,844 in the number of votes registered over those registered on the first day of 1873 was exclusive of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and not inclusive, as published. The total increase, inclusive of the wards named, is 11,251.

BROOKLYN.

Messrs. Palmer, Whiting, and Fowler, of the Board of City Works, made an inspection of the new storage reservoir at Hempstead yesterday.

Yesterday Judge Pratt confirmed the report of the Referee, granting an absolute divorce in the case of John R. Miller against his wife, Marietta.

Concerning the Beecher scandal, the latest rumor is to the effect that Mrs. Tilton is preparing another "statement," in reply to the one last published by her husband.

A convention of the Independent Order of Red Men of the United States, which has been in session for the past few days in the Turn Hall, Williamsburg, concluded its labors yesterday.

James Morrissey, aged sixty-six, of No. 224 Jay street, walked off the dock at the foot of the street on which he resides, on Tuesday night, while intoxicated, and was drowned.

Mayor Hunter yesterday sent a communication to the Board of City Works, asking for a detailed statement of the expenditures for street repairs during the past year.

Dr. C. F. McDonald, late of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, has been appointed a member of the State Board of Charities for Kings County, and assigned to the Committee on Lunatic Asylums.

District Attorney Winslow yesterday notified Messrs. Tracy and Keady, counsel for Sarah Merrigan, that her trial for the murder of Miss Margaret Hamil, in September, 1873, is set down for the 26th inst. in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn celebrated the anniversary of their organization last evening, at the rooms of the association, in Gallatin place. The exercises were of a most interesting character and largely attended.

Messrs. Woodruff and Robinson, business partners of Mr. Moulton, became the latter's sure ties, yesterday, for his appearance to answer the indictment found against him for libeling Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Each of the sureties justified in the sum of $3,000.

Complaint was made to Mayor Hunter yesterday by Mr. J. A. Hencke, a grocer doing business at the corner of Kent and DeKalb avenues, that two sealers of weights and measures had attempted to blackmail him. The Mayor directed the attention of the Corporation Counsel to the matter.

State Commissioner of Lunacy Ordronaux testified before the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to examine into the management of the county buildings, that the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush would compare favorably with any similar institution in the State. The supplies, he thought, were insufficient.

Last Summer an injunction was obtained restraining Rev. Tunis Titus Kendrick, then Pastor of the Grand Street M. E. Church, Williamsburg, from preaching. The injunction went by default. Yesterday Judge Reynolds, in the City Court, granted a motion to open the default and have the question argued before the General Term, on payment of costs.

At a meeting of the Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, Supervisors Nolan and Petry were appointed to look after the out-door relief in the Third District; Supervisors Fisher and Hill in New-Lots and the upper wards of the City; Supervisors Dunne and Platt in the Firt District; Platt and Gardner in the Second District, and Platt in the county towns.

Justice Pratt yesterday issued an order directing Silas V. Dutcher, assignee in bankruptcy of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, to pay to Mr. Joseph H. Havens $4,000, being the amount of a judgment obtained by that gentleman against the assignee. Mr. Havens deposited the money in the bank on the day on which it became insolvent, and after its insolvency was known to the bank officers.

A reception was tendered last evening by the members of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church to the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, who has just returned from Europe. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Dr. Cuyler delivered a short address, and during the evening a pleasant musical programme was finely interpreted by a number of distinguished amateur singers.

About noon yesterday two well-dressed men entered the Manufacturers' Bank, on Broadway, Williamsburg, and while one of them engaged the Cashier in conversation the other snatched a roll of bank-bills containing $300 and fled. He was pursued by Mr. Disbrow, the Cashier, who, after a sharp chase, succeeded in capturing him. The thief gave up the money, but refused to give his name. He was locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house. One of the two men who entered the bank is still at large.

NEW-JERSEY.

August Siegrist, an actor, son of Prof. Siegrist, the magician and ventriloquist, died yesterday morning at his home in West Hoboken.

Thomas Gager fell from a pile of lumber, at the Long Dock, Jersey City, yesterday, and was severely injured.

Laura Little, a child six years old, living in West Hoboken, fell from a pile of lumber yesterday, and had arm broken in two places.

Justice John, of Hoboken, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of John Donovan, on a charge of having atrociously assaulted Stephen Meelit with an oar, at West Hoboken, on Monday.

Thieves forced an entrance on Saturday into the tug-boat Hattie Lawson, lying at the foot of Essex street, Jersey City, and stole all the bedding belonging to the crew.

Five or six men were precipitated yesterday from a scaffolding at the new ferry-house in process of erection at the foot of Exchange place, Jersey City. The men were thrown to the ground and severely injured.

While waiting at the mouth of the Bergen Tunnel for a train on which to go to Weehawken, yesterday morning, Timothy O'Neill, an Erie Railway employe, was struck by a Morris and Essex train, and died at St. Francis Hospital within fifteen minutes. County Physician Stout has given a permit for burial.

THE INDICTED ELECTION OFFICIALS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, the cases of the ten indicted election officials were called on for trial. Messrs. Shipman and Purdy, who appeared to represent the accused parties, gave notice of their intention to move to quash the indictments and proceeded to argue the motion, being opposed by Messrs. Wingate and Fellows, who represented the prosecution. The principal ground on which the motion to quash was founded was that the indictments did not specify the exact locality of the polling places at which the indicted parties had acted, this omission being claimed to be a fatal defect in the indictments. In opposition to the motion it was claimed that the having described the polling places as those "duly designated as such" was a sufficient designation, and sustained the validity of the indictments, as there could have been but one place in "said election district" on the day of election, at which the crimes charged could have been committed. At the close of the argument Judge Brady took the question raised under consideration, and adjourned the court to this morning.

THE WOOL TRADE.

CONVENTION OF MANUFACTURERS—THE PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CANADA DISAPPROVED OF.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers held its tenth annual convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. Hon. J. Wiley Edmands, of Boston, presided, and John L. Hayes, of Boston, acted as Secretary. Representatives were present from a majority of the States, the New-England section being well represented. The association is devoted to the protection and elevation of the wool manufacture of the country, and the preservation of friendly relations with the wool growers. The Secretary presented an interesting report, giving in detail the work of the association during the past ten years, and reviewing the progress of the wool industry of the country. The report of the Treasurer, showing the prosperous condition of the organization, was read and approved. Reports were also submitted from various standing committees, and adopted.

The question of the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada was brought before the meeting and discussed at length, all the members expressing a strong feeling against its ratification. The Executive Committee presented the following resolutino, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Association of Wool Manufacturers reaffirm the resolution in relation to the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada passed by the government of the association on the 25th of June, it being more and more manifest to the association that the proposed treaty would be prejudicial to the wool industry of the country.

The resolutions referred to hold that the promise of reciprocal advantages from the free exchange of certain manufactures is a delusion; that the free exchange of manufactured products would end in the suppression of our own production; that the American farmer cannot compete with the Canadian in the production of the kind of wool which forms the specialty of Canada; that the admission of Canadian wools free of duty would arrest the now rapidly-increasing development of the most promising branch of American sheep husbandry—that of producing at the same time mutton and combing or worsted wool; that this branch of sheep husbandry, which had hardly an existence here at the time of the repeal of the former reciprocity treaty, received an impulse from the protective tariff which gives promise of an abundant domestic production; and that the offered boon of free Canadian wools would be dearly gained at the certain cost of the loss of our own production of combing wools, and the danger of a revision of a tariff satisfactory to both branches of the woolen industry.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Hon. J. Wiley Edmands, of Boston, President; John W. Stitt, of New-York; Lucius P. Porter, of New-Brunswick, and George D. Roberts, of Hartford, Vice Presidents; John L. Hayes, of Boston, Secretary, and Samuel Fay, of Boston, Treasurer. A Board of Directors was elected, consisting of over fifty representatives, from Maine, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, and Michigan. Standing committees were also chosen, as follows: On Statistics, George W. Bond, of Boston, Chairman; on Raw Material, Joseph Ripley, of New-York; on Machinery, G. L. Davis, of North Andover, Chairman; on Finance, J. W. Edmands, of Boston, Chairman.

After the transaction of routine business connected with the interests of the association, the convention adjourned.

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE NEW TRIBUNAL—THE QUESTION OF COSTS.

The court created by an act of the last Legislature providing for the arbitration of mercantile disputes in the the Port of New-York, will commence its sittings next week at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and will be presided over by Hon. Enoch L. Fancher. Mr. George Wilson, the Secretary of the chamber, acting as Secretary. A number of rules, passed in accordance with the terms of the law, and designed to facilitate the carrying out of its provisions, have already been adopted by the chambers. In the act creating the court it is provided that parties having a controversy upon any commercial subject may summon the opposite parties to appear before the Chamber of Commerce for the settlement of the matter in dispute. The parties summoned must be members of the Chamber, but it is also provided that other persons having a dispute at issue may voluntarily appear and submit the same for arbitration. Should the party or parties summoned object to the jurisdiction of the court, no further action can be taken, and the whole proceeding falls through.

Sect. 4 of the act provides that should jurisdiction be admitted, the respective parties shall each be entitled to appoint, in writing, one person to sit with the arbitrator, to hear and determine the matter, the award made by them or the majority of them to be decisive. In case of the failure of the parties to appoint such persons, the matter shall proceed before the arbitrator, who is empowered to administer oaths, and all willful false swearing shall be deemed willful perjury, indictable and punishable as such.

The fifth section of the act promises that the award of the arbitrator or board shall be binding upon all parties thereto, and shall be a final settlement of the matter submitted for his or their decision, and shall be upheld and sustained in all the courts of the State, but the arbitrator shall have power, for good cause shown, upon notice to, and hearing the parties, to suspend and defer making the order for carrying out the provisions of the award, and to order that the cause be heard again before the same or other persons to be nominated and appointed, as allowed in the case of the first hearing. But the party applying for such re-hearing shall stipulate to pay all the costs and expenses of the other party, and shall give security therefor, and for the payment or performance of any award which shall be rendered against such applying party, or judgment which shall be entered thereon, in such amount and form as shall be approved by the arbitrator. Upon re-hearing, similar proceedings shall be had as in the case of the first hearing, and all provisions applying to the first hearing, the award, the order, and the subsequent proceedings thereon, shall apply similarly in and to all cases of re-hearing. On the first hearing no costs shall be allowed to either party.

BUSINESS NOTES.

DAMAGED COTTON—PROPOSED REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE HANDLING OF THE MATERIAL.

Parties in Liverpool interested in the importation of cotton from the United States, have recently held a meeting relative to what is termed in the language of the trade "country damage," which is the damage resulting to cotton from exposure to inclement weather. Delegates were present from the National Cotton Exchange of the United States, the Liverpool Ship-owners' Association, the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, and the American Chamber of Commerce. An effort was made to make the ship responsible for the condition of the cotton on landing. It was stated that the New-Orleans Exchange proposed to appoint inspectors, whose business it should be to visit the docks and report to the President of the Exchange all lots of cotton which had for any length of time been exposed to the weather. Upon such a report being presented a certificate should be made out and forwarded to Liverpool, and should it be found that the cotton was country damaged, upon arrival the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association should be empowered to prosecute the matter legally, so as to test the liability of the ship. It was suggested that a similar regulation should be instituted at all the American ports. Meanwhile the Ship-owners' Association undertook to instruct Captains of vessels to be very careful in handling cotton.

AN ABSCONDING CLERK.

Abram V. Hardenburgh, condential clerk and manager of the *American Standard*, published in Jersey City, who has lately lived rather extravagantly, has disappeared. Saturday afternoon he left the office, ostensibly on business, and failed to return that evening, but this fact excited no suspicion. Monday, also, he failed to make his appearance at the office, nor has he since been seen by his friends. His continued absence aroused the suspicions of some of his fellow-employes, and the book-keeper proceeded to make an examination of his accounts. His investigation is not concluded, but he has discovered enough to justify the belief that Hardenburgh is a defaulter to a considerable amount. On Saturday he drew a check for $500 against the account of Mr. Lyons, proprietor of the paper, in the Hudson County Bank, and received the money, but made no entry upon the books. It is thought that the fugitive has carried off large sums of money. He has not been seen at his home on Grove street since Saturday morning, and it is thought that a widow named Lutz, has accompanied him in his flight.

HEAVY LARCENY BY A WAITER.

Louis Vion, a waiter at the Grand Central Hotel, was committed without bail yesterday by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court charged with grand larceny. The complainant is Pauline Levique, a French actress, who lately arrived in the City and put up at the Grand Central Hotel. Being possessed of some valuable jewelry, she was desirous of putting it in a place of safety. With this object in view she called the waiter Vion, and handed him a box containing, among other valuables, a diamond ring, for which she paid $600 a few months ago, and requested him to deposit it in the safe. On his way down stairs he abstracted the diamond ring from the box. The theft was soon discovered, and Vion, on being arrested, admitted his guilt, and said that he had pawned the ring and spent the money he was advanced on it.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SCHOOL CHILDREN NOT TO BE SENT ON ERRANDS—THE PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL SCIENCES—APPOINTMENTS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held at its hall, (corner of Grand and Elm streets,) yesterday afternoon, William H. Neilson, President, in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been approved, and some immaterial business transacted, the following resolutions were offered by Commissioner Baker and adopted:

Resolved, That the clerk of this Board be and he is hereby instructed to notify the Principals in all the public schools in this City that the pupils of the schools must not be sent, nor permitted to be sent, on errands from the school premises during the continuance of the sessions of the school.

Resolved, That the Committee on By-laws of this board be and they are hereby instructed to take into consideration and report to this board at an early date upon the propriety of modifying section 61, article I, of the By-laws, so as to permit the Principals of the schools to send the janitors out of the building whenever any sudden necessity or exigency shall arise; and whenever so sent a minute of the same shall be entered on the Visitors' Book of the school, with the cause for such action.

The manifest justice of the above resolutions is at once apparent on the reading. The children are sent to school for the purpose of being taught, and not for the purpose of running errands, and wherever such practice exists it should be promptly and forever discontinued. Neither should the janitor be absent from the building, except in case of a sudden and unforeseen emergency; and that portion of the second resolution requiring a minute of the reason of the janitor's absence to be entered on the Visitors' Book will be apt to check any abuse in this direction as promptly as the first resolution will that in reference to children.

The following additional resolution as to amending the Manual was then introduced by Commissioner West, and also adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on By-laws, Elections, and qualifications to consider the propriety of amending section 61, page 125, of the Manual, by inserting in the fourth line, second paragraph, after the word session, "unless absent on duty connected with their respective schools by order of the Trustees."

Commissioner Farr then offered the following resolution as to salaries, which was adopted:

Whereas, The terms of the offices of the City and Assistant Superintendents will expire on the 16th inst.,

Resolved, That the Committee on Salaries, &c., be requested to consider and report what changes, if any, in salaries or otherwise should be made in connection with the filling of said positions.

An invitation was received by the board requesting its presence at the distribution of diplomas at Grammar School No. 29, which was accepted.

A resolution was introduced that Prof. A. H. Day be appointed to a full chair of Professorship of Natural Sciences in the Normal College, at a salary of $3,500. The resolution was objected to on the ground that it was an increase of salary, and that reduction, not increase, should be the new order of things. Mr. Commissioner Farr explained that it was originally intended that there should be a female Professor of Demonstrative Anatomy, but that owing to the difficulty of procuring a suitable person, the idea had to be abandoned, and the whole labor was thus thrown on Prof. Day, while the salary had been reduced originally on account of the supposed division of labor; that it was not really an increase of salary, but simply giving to the Professor for the future what would have been given in the first instance but for the creation of the two chairs of professorship, one of which, however, had never been filled. The resolution, however, was laid over until the next meeting.

The bill of S. H. Holmes for photographic views of the hall of the board was reported against by the committee having the same in charge.

A resolution was then adopted setting forth that, whereas the Secretary of the Navy had complied with the request of Gov. Dix, and placed the ship St. Mary at the disposition of the board for the purposes of a nautical school, Lieut. Commander George H. Wadleigh be appointed executive officer, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and that the President be requested to detail him for such purpose.

The Committee on Normal Schools made a report in regard to the appointment of teachers for the model schools, and recommended Mrs. Catherine C. Colman as assistant, at a salary of $800 per annum; Miss Caroline C. Jackson as teacher, at a salary of $600, and Miss Barbara Noongasser and Miss Alice Neustadt as teachers, at $500 each. They also recommended Miss Laura Freund and Frederica Constantina as teachers in the German Department, at salaries of $800 each, which recommendation was adopted, with the understanding that no salary was to be drawn until they had actually taken their positions.

Commissioner Farr stated, in explanation of the report, that in the old school they had but about 250 pupils, while in the new location there are more than 550 applications, which rendered the appointment of the additional teachers a necessity.

The Committee on Evening Schools recommended Miss S. M. Reans for principal of female department in Grammar-school No. 60, which recommendation was adopted.

The same committee also recommended, at the request of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, that male and female evening schools be established for deaf mutes in Evening School No. 40, whenever thirty of each class mkae application for admission.

The following appointments were then made:

Helen E. Boyce, Principal of Primary Department of Grammar School No. 6, Twelfth Ward.

Anastasia B. Mahoney, Vice Principal of Primary School No. 33, Nineteenth Ward.

Frances A. Westburn, Principal of Primary Department, Grammar School No. 66.

Eliza Inslee, Vice Principal of Female Department, Grammar School No. 38, Eighth Ward.

The nomination of Miss A. R. Houseworth as Principal of Primary School No. 25, Eighth Ward, was rejected, on the ground that there were not sufficient scholars to warrant it. After the various reports of the Finance Committee had been received and acted upon, the board adjourned.

NEW-YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

OPENING OF THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION—ELECTION OF CONFERENCE OFFICERS.

The forty-fifth annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced yesterday at Tarrytown. A large number of ministers and delegates were in attendance during the day, and others arrived by the later trains. The conference was called to order by the President, Rev. J. J. Smith, who led in prayer. The roll was then called, and the credentials of delegates received. Rev. A. M. Woodworth was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

Among those present were Rev. J. J. Smith, D. D., and J. H. Painter, of Canarsie, Long Island; R. Hanks and A. M. Woodwerth, of Tarrytown; J. H. Robinson and G. K. Woodward, of Paterson, N. J.; Mark Staples, of Silver Mine, N. Y. On motion it was decided to sit six hours a day during the conference. The committee appointed at the last conference to draft rules to govern the members of the conference presented their report, which was adopted. In the afternoon the credentials of those delegates who had arrived during recess were received and accepted.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Revs. J. H. Robinson, J. H. Painter, and Mark Staples, to draw up a conference address to the churches under their jurisdiction. The ministerial examinations then took place, after which Mr. A. M. Woodworth was nominated and elected Conference Secretary for the year. The President then appointed a number of committees to pass upon the business of the conference.

The question was raised as to who should preach in the evening, and the President announced that Rev. Mr. Robinson had been appointed, and that gentleman, after some discussion, consented to preach. It was made the order of the afternoon of to-day to hold a prayer-meeting at 2 o'clock, and elect a presiding officer for the coming year.

A protracted discussion took place on a resolution, offered by Rev. J. H. Painter, suggesting that the Home Mission connected with the conference be incorporated, some of the members favoring its adoption, while others opposed it. The matter was finally disposed of by a motion to adjourn, which was carried. In the evening Rev. Dr. Robinson preached to a large congregation, and the conference adjourned until this morning.

RETURN OF ANOTHER "RING" FUGITIVE.

Ex-Alderman and Ex-Court-house Commissioner Thomas Coman, who was jointly indicted with Michael Norton and John J. Walsh, for conspiracy to defraud the City by means of the "Court-house frauds," appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday, in company with Ex-Judge Dowling, and surrendered himself. The fugitive, who had been in exile in Canada, came to this City on Tuesday, at the urgent request, it is said, of his friends, and immediately set about procuring bail. In the six indictments found against Coman it is charged that while holding the position of Court-house Commissioner he, jointly with Norton and Walsh, conspired to defraud the City by auditing the following bills, knowing them to be fraudulent: A. J. Smith, window shades and fixtures for the new Court-house, $39,131 85; Keyser & Co., plumbing, $39,376 40; A. J. Miller, furniture, $36,000; George S. Miller, lumber for flooring, $47,650 20; Andrew J. Garvey, plastering and painting, $35,644 54; and John D. Walsh, Jr., glazing, $19,876 63. The entire amount of bail was fixed at $8,500, which was furnished by Nicholas Kain, of No. 36 Madison street. The bail bonds were then made out, and the "Ring" magnate returned to his former haunts. The entire proceedings in connection with the surrender and bailing of Coman were carried out after the most approved star-chamber fashion. Instead of being brought up in open court Coman and his friends were ushered into the Clerk's office, where the proceedings were conducted with the most profound secrecy, and a strenuous effort was made to keep the facts from the public.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PARTNERS FOR LIFE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Jeffreys Lewis. Matinee at 1:30—MEMORIAL BENEFIT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others. Matinee at 1:30—MEMORIAL BENEFIT.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kolletz.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HAND IN GLOVE—1,000 MILLINERS—Mr. C. B. Bishop.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—WALKING FEAT—Mr. Weston.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Massachusetts Republican Convention had a very quiet session yesterday. Mr. TALBOT received an overwhelming majority of the votes on the first ballot, and his nomination brings the question of Prohibition into great prominence, so much so that the canvass will hardly have much national significance. Mr. DAWES presided over the convention, and took occasion to make a somewhat extended, but not very pointed, address. Its spirit was one of admonition, and we do not think that Mr. DAWES is entirely satisfied with the position Massachusetts Republicans are made to assume by BUTLER's excessive conspicuousness. BUTLER himself will, no doubt, manage to convey the impression to the public that Mr. TALBOT's nomination is a Butler triumph. However this may be, there is no doubt that Mr. TALBOT is himself a man of very pure character, of marked independence, and the representative of a sincere and powerful body of citizens. His election, although he stands, in fact though not in appearance, on a somewhat narrow platform, does not seem to be doubted in the State.

Yesterday's proceedings before the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means appointed to deal with the question of equalizing taxation, were exceedingly interesting. Mr. EDWARD MATTHEWS, one of the largest real estate owners in this City—a gentleman who pays more taxes to the State than six rural counties—made a very forcible appeal for the abolition of the tax on bonds and mortgages. He believed that the tax on mortgages and the Usury law, between them, were damaging the City to the extent of forty millions a year. He alluded to the fact that though not one-half the mortgages in the State are taxed—the State Assessors say not over five per cent.—yet the fear of taxation has the effect of driving money to other States. Hence it comes that we are not building more than one house to every ten being put up in Philadelphia this year, and hence there are hundreds of vacant lots up town on which parties are anxious to build, but cannot borrow money on favorable terms, because of the existence of this odious tax. Messrs. BATCHELLER and ALVORD gave expression to the farmers' objections to the repeal of the tax on bonds and mortgages, but advanced no argument against such a step which has not been again and again rebutted.

The new Arbitration Court of the Chamber of Commerce will be formally organized to-day, and cases already on its calendar will be brought to trial. Judge FANCHER, who has, we understand, informally settled several commercial disputes since his appointment, takes his seat as Arbitrator, and Mr. GEORGE WILSON has been elected by the Chamber and confirmed by the Governor as Clerk of the court. After its aid has been invoked by one party to a dispute, and its jurisdiction either directly or tacitly acknowledged by the other party, the Arbitration Court proceeds, with all the authority of the Supreme Court of the State, to investigate and give judgment upon the points at issue. Its distinctive feature as a legal tribunal is the presence on the bench of two Associate Arbitrators, to be appointed by the contestants. Should neither party make such appointment, however, the dispute may be tried before the regular Arbitrator alone. The working of this judicial experiment will be watched with great interest.

Further returns from the Connecticut town elections show that the Republicans have made considerable gains wherever the straight political issue was made. In many instances the contest involved purely local questions, but a party test always told in favor of the Republicans, who have elected in this way seventy-five Town Clerks, against sixty-five chosen by the Democrats. It was in Connecticut, if we rightly remember, that the great political revolution, of which we have heard so much and seen so little, lately began. We see no signs of it here. The Republicans of Connecticut, to quote one of Mr. LINCOLN's phrases, "don't scare worth a cent."

The sport at Jerome Park yesterday was quite equal to the splendid series of races which marked the opening of the Fall meeting. *Fadladeen's* victory over *Preakness* in the first race was a surprise even to the most knowing of turfites, and *Grinstead's* performance in the fifth race was almost equally startling, though the running of that colt in his two-year old form gave promise of a brilliant record. The Hunter Stake was won by *Madge* in three minutes ten seconds, the fastest time in which the stake has ever been won, and *Catesby* took the Maturity Stakes in time which is only one and one-half second more than that made by *Monarchist* when he defeated *Harry Bassett*. Yesterday's racing conclusively showed that the latter once great horse must be admitted among the deposed kings of the turf. His defeat on Saturday ought to have settled that, but after failing to take even a place among horses not belonging to the foremost rank of racers, the fallen *Bassett* should be spared further humiliation.

Fresh proofs of the unlimited capacity of the "statement" factory in New-Orleans are continually furnished. Mr. MARR and the other members of the Conservative Committee of Louisiana, gave the world a long address yesterday, reiterating the charges of fraud and oppression against the Kellogg Government. This morning, Gov. KELLOGG prints a rejoinder, in which he haughtily repels all of Mr. MARR's insinuations, and attributes much of the State's distress to Democratic misconduct. He also takes occasion to deny the Democratic assertion that the Republican Party in the State has distributed weapons among the blacks in certain parishes, and has incited them to acts of hostility. Both of these official promulgators of recrimination would appear more dignified if they would at once cease their empty and wordy quarrels over a condition of affairs for which the two factions that they represent are responsible, and devote their time and abilities to building up the Commonwealth which they are in a fair way to ruin between them. It looks a little as if both parties to the "conference compact" are sorry that they have made it.

BUTLER AND MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. BUTLER was kind enough, on the eve of the meeting of the Republican Convention in Massachusetts, to send word to it that it need not be frightened about his candidacy, as he did not intend to run for Governor this Fall. With this assurance the Convention was quieted, and went about its work. Yet if Mr. BUTLER had withheld this gratuitous announcement of his purposes, and had made a fight for the nomination, we will not say that he could have won, but he would have made a great deal of trouble, and we should not like to say that he would have been sure to lose. Indeed, he has a hold on his immediate constituency in Massachusetts, and on the State at large, which is something of a puzzle to those who are so unfortunate as to have been born outside of New-England. It would, we suppose, be "flat burglary," to withhold from Massachusetts the acknowledgment of the supreme virtue and intelligence of its people; yet its most prominent and most powerful representative in Congress to-day is not renowned for either virtue or any high quality of intelligence. Probably the great majority of Massachusetts people believe BUTLER is a rascal. Some regard him as an impudent, greedy rascal, some as a shrewd and successful one; the one class is inclined to put him down, and the other to get out of his way, or even to help him; but there is very little difference of opinion concerning his actual characteristics. Yet he manages to hold his own against all opposition, and even to make progress. Certainly, he does not flatter the State on which he has quartered himself, even by that hypocrisy which is said to be the bad man's tribute to virtue. He does not seem to think it is necessary to assume the garb of respectability in order to carry his ends. He bears himself as if he believed a very low standard of political morality to be popular in Massachusetts. He practices a cynical defiance of decency in his public career, which shows either that he does not care for public opinion, or that he thinks that public opinion is very tolerant of such characters as his. For instance, when the Credit Mobilier scandal was at its height, and when every honest man in Massachusetts, with sense enough to grasp the significance of the details of that wretched business, was heartily ashamed of the fact that Massachusetts had contributed Mr. OAKES AMES to it as the chief figure, Mr. BUTLER deemed it a proper moment to champion the cause of AMES. When the Back-pay act was attracting universal discussion, and universal indignation, Mr. BUTLER made himself conspicuous as one of the boldest and most unscrupulous advocates of the measure. More recently he assumed an attitude of defiance in the Sanborn matter—a muss that would have driven any ordinary politician into obscurity.

But Mr. BUTLER has no notion of being driven into obscurity. He might, indeed, lay aside the duties of Congressman to assume those of Governor of Massachusetts, thus concentrating on the Commonwealth those peculiar abilities that are now diffused, so to speak, in the service of the nation. But that his disgraceful record can, in fact, disgrace him or that his constituents will reject him under any provocation, is an idea that never seems to have occurred to BUTLER. We do not know, indeed, why it should occur to him; certainly his own experience does not suggest it. When Mr. DANA contested his seat with him in the Essex District, that gentleman took nothing but abuse for his trouble. Mr. DANA is the antipodes of BUTLER. He is a gentleman, an upright citizen, an accomplished publicist, and able and willing to serve his country with distinction. Mr. BUTLER's constituents rotten-egged Mr. DANA, and saved their votes for the man who had given the district a bad pre-eminence throughout the country. We believe the reason assigned for this conduct on the part of the Essex people was that Mr. DANA wore kid gloves, whereas, Mr. BUTLER, whose hands have been deep in a great part of the dirtiest jobs in Washington, goes about in an unpretending manner, without gloves. Since the defeat of Mr. DANA, BUTLER has seemed to regard himself as possessed of *carte blanche* to perform any species of political rascality that comes into his head. And his constituents seem to take very much the same view of the matter. He has recently discovered that the present disturbed state of the South demands his return to Congress, and there is no apparent reason to doubt that his constituents will hasten to return him. How the presence of a restless, intriguing, self-seeking politician like BUTLER, with all his instincts binding him to sympathize with the worst men who have worried and plundered the South, is going to help matters in that section, it would take a Marblehead intellect to discover.

Mr. S. J. SIMMONS, of Boston, recently undertook to explain to an interested community the process by which BUTLER sustains himself. The story bore a good deal of evidence of truthfulness, and so far as it was true it was disgraceful, not only to Massachusetts, but to the country. According to Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. BUTLER owes a good deal of his strength to the fact that he can employ Federal office-holders to threaten citizens with persecution by the Government unless they aid in BUTLER's advancement. We should say that, if anything could, such a revelation would make every honest citizen of BUTLER's district a determined opponent of that gentleman. There is no denying, too, that BUTLER has succeeded in making the impression that he can have anything he wants in the way of patronage at Washington, and we cannot just at this moment think of anything he has wanted in the past and has not got. On the whole, therefore, the impression does not seem to be an unfounded one. It unquestionably gives him considerable strength. And, after all, we suppose BUTLER is, in a certain sense, a representative man. Even if his success is in great part due to bullying and wheedling, to buying or otherwise corrupting his supporters, the fact remains that he does succeed. The newspapers now and again get a sound berating for their lamentable lukewarmness in reform. But the newspapers don't keep men like BUTLER in Congress. The simple truth is the press is, as a rule, ahead rather than behind the public in its demand for a higher standard in politics. And when the people get *really* ready to enforce such a standard, the strength of a Congress of BUTLERS would be as green withes against them.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church, of whose meetings we are now giving such copious reports, held its first session yesterday. The House of Bishops comprises forty-eight prelates, of whom eight are missionary bishops. The Diocese of Iowa is unrepresented in the House, no successor to Bishop LEE having yet been chosen. Dr. SEYMOUR, elected to succeed Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, has not yet been consecrated, so that diocese also presents a vacant chair. The same is the case with Wisconsin, Dr. WELLES having been elected but not consecrated. Assistant Bishop CUMMINS, of Kentucky, is no longer included in the body, his deposition having been ordered by the presiding Bishop on account of his secession to the "Reformed Episcopal Church," but the diocese has honorable representation in the venerable Bishop SMITH. Otherwise, every State and nearly every Territorial Diocese sends its prelates. The House of Lay and Clerical Deputies comprises 296 members, half lay and half clerical, four of each from each diocese.

The fact that so long an interval occurs between the general conventions of itself gives unusual importance to the Triennial Conventions. During this interval a body of important business accumulates for the final action of the great representative assembly of the whole Church. The Episcopal Church is an eminently conservative body, with a respect for tradition and precedent, and a prejudice against change, which are as rare among us as they are sometimes satisfactory. It moves slowly, attempts no "sensations," and allows reforms to grow gradually rather than to force them as experiments. A secession like that of Bishop CUMMINS and several presbyters might have rudely disturbed the serenity of other Churches, but the Episcopal has been little moved by it. It is very doubtful if it even becomes the subject of discussion in the convention. The subject of Ritualism, however, threatens to be a disturbing one. The opponents of the ritualistic doctrines and practices, which are so closely allied to those of the Church of Rome as to be hardly distinguishable, are many of them men of great ability, both among the clergy and laity. They see in these practices the seed of a discord which may finally split the Church, sending one branch fairly into the arms of Rome, or at best driving from the communion very many who now find comfort and consolation within it. This vital matter the convention may be relied upon to treat with its usual wisdom, and also with its usual conservatism. Conscientious compromise, a large view of varying opinions as to ecclesiastical practices, and effort to adjust and harmonize differences, have always characterized the body.

The tone of a diocese, as matter of fact as to "high" or "low" church, has usually been largely influenced by the sympathies of the Bishop. In Illinois, Bishop WHITEHOUSE, who was a strict Churchman, with decided opinions as to the authority of his office, and the rightful limits of the power of his clergy, made a diocese which is classed as "high," and accordingly elected for his successor a clergyman of views similar to his own. Bishop LEE, of Iowa, belonged to the so-called "evangelical" party, and his successor will undoubtedly be of the same. The House of Bishops, therefore, fairly represents the various parties of the Church, without, however, including any of the extremists of any. In the past they have not found it difficult to come to agreement through compromise, and it is not likely that this convention will furnish an exception. The different views of ecclesiastical duty entertained by the several Bishops will be respected, and as to their jurisdiction within their dioceses, including their general conduct as to ritualistic practices, the House will not attempt to dictate. Yet we think the House will record, with great care as to terms, its warning against the lapse into practices which are not in accordance with the traditions of the Church, and which prove a just ground of sorrow and alarm to the large body of its communicants.

In the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies the debates will probably extend over a greater variety of subjects. Among the latter are many of the most noted men in the country; men distinguished as sound debaters, and whose opinions would command respect in any assembly in the world. From New-York, for instance, are Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, and Hon. HAMILTON FISH, all gentlemen of the highest character and greatest ability, and some of them special authorities in ecclesiastical law. Chief Justice WAITE comes from Ohio, and Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP from Massachusetts, to lend the weight of talent and character to the great assembly. From among the Lay Deputies we may expect to hear warnings against "Ritualism" that are likely to be heeded.

This Triennial Convention is, therefore, one of the most important that has ever assembled in the City. The Church for which it is to legislate, and in which it stands as the court of last resort, is not numerically as strong as the Catholics, Methodists, or Baptists. Yet its communion comprises so large a representation of the culture, as well as piety, of the country, and the Episcopal Church, by its order, stability, regulated and time-honored observances, and devout regard of sacred things and places, is so salutary in its influence, even as a merely social institution, that the Triennial Convention will be earnestly regarded by every one who cares for the well being of society.

GRUMBLING AS A FINE ART.

This is a good season for the political grumblers. It is always so when affairs are reasonably prosperous and public matters move on smothly. Real disaster silences the fault-finder. A well-known General in the Union army, during the late civil war, used to say that the loss of an important engagement was more effective in shutting up the grumblers than any other discipline could possibly be. The soldiers really enjoyed their grumble. They found fault with the weather, their quarters, their camp, and, above all, their rations. The complaint spread from corps to corps, until the whole army was infected with it, as with the measles. Then something serious happened, and contentment returned. The prevailing public disorder at the present time, if we may judge by some of the newspapers, is grumbling. But it is quite likely that the disease is confined to the newspapers.

In politics there seems to be no special occasion for either alarm or discontent. A few uneasy spirits pop up here and there, make a noise for a day, and then sink back to their proper level. Several small attempts at creating large disturbances have been made in different parts of the country, but the currents of politics and of trade flow on with ordinary serenity. This is the occasion for the grumblers, who declare that the country is rapidly going to the bad; it never was in such wretched plight; it never could be in a worse one. Such croaking one never heard before, not even when the Copperhead newspapers used to say that even the retreat of the rebels was a snare to draw our troops on to destruction. Mr. GRATZ BROWN, for example, in a letter accepting the invitation of the Bourbon Democrats to take the stump for their ticket in Missouri, delivered himself of a doleful wail on the subject of the business prostration of the country. Most busy people were surprised to learn from him that they were badly off; that the financial condition of the community is very desperate, and that the Government is doing nothing to cure it. How easy this style of criticism is! For example: A man was seized by three other men in a public place in this City the other day, and deliberately robbed of seventy-five cents. That's what the country is coming to. A wicked and corrupt administration has so demoralized society that men take to highway robbery as a means of livelihood. So great is the financial depression that three of them lay hold of one man, very much as it is prophesied that seven women will do in certain future evil days. Then again, the victim had only seventy-five cents in his pocket; he should have had a dollar and a half. Under a Democratic Administration he would have had three dollars, at least, which would have given his assailants a dollar apiece. This is a fair specimen of "independent criticism."

But we must examine the neutral, hermaphrodite, or "independent" press for the best style of grumbling as a fine art. Look into the *Tribune*, for example. What generous, honest, manly word is ever there said for any man or any thing beneath the sun? It has nothing but a sneer and a snarl from year's end to year's end. It fans panic in Wall street, and finds conspiracy in everything. Every newspaper of that ilk adds its little mite to the acrid flow of bile. Even the Divine decrees are found fault with; and there is a general expression of disgust that the universe has been put together so badly. The trouble with the neutrals is that they have complained themselves out of all fellowship, and they have nothing left them but to complain and grumble. In politics, as we have shown, fault-finding is "as easy as lying." Before the New-York Republicans met at Utica it was complained that the politicians were bound to defeat "our model Governor." When the foolishness of this became apparent, it was whined that they would nominate Mr. CORNELL Lieutenant Governor, and send Gov. DIX to the Senate in spite of himself, and thus accomplish the same purpose. Gov. DIX was renominated, and so was Lieut. Gov. ROBINSON. The grumblers shut up for one day, then broke out with fresh complaints that Gov. DIX might go to the Senate anyhow, and that Mr. ROBINSON ought not to be Governor after him. Next, Gov. DIX is accused of being a "third-termer," whatever that may be, and is invited to deny it if he is not. As one who should call a man a thief, and offer him the privilege of denying it in a card over his own name in some other newspaper.

Of course, honest and frank criticism is a wholesome thing in politics as elsewhere. But this incessant and "damnable iteration" is not only wearisome but belittling. It is the bane of would-be independent journalism. The neutral newspaper wears no longer a shining morning face, but a chronic sneer. Its mimic thunders are like those of narrow-minded preachers, who scare away the poor sinner who is almost sure that he is in need of repentance. Men will never be made better by perpetually banging away at their real or imagined peccadilloes. If we cannot have an occasional burst of generous talk about public affairs, in the name of common sense let us have surcease of grumble.

THE OTTOMAN SUCCESSION.

There will be some surprise at the sudden collapse of the plan of the Sultan of Turkey to secure the imperial succession for his eldest son, YOUSSOUFF IZZEDDIN EFFENDI. The Osmanlee Empire was reconstructed from the remains of the Byzantine and Seljookian kingdoms at the close of the thirteenth century. The law of succession then established provided that the imperial power should descend to the eldest male member of the family, instead of to the eldest son of the sovereign. When we consider how large a family a Sultan is likely to have, it must be seen that the group of prospective heirs to the throne would be very large. Ordinarily, the eldest son of the Sultan would find a small army of uncles and cousins between him and the throne. But it has been the custom for the family to "disembarrass" itself of male children. After due provision had been made for preserving the line of descent unimpaired, two or three heirs presumptive being secured, all the rest of the male children belonging to the brothers and sisters of the reigning Sultan have been strangled in their youth. Dr. CYRUS HAMLIN, whose long residence at Constantinople has given him ample facilities for gathering facts relating to the Government of Turkey, says that the Sultana ADILE, sister of the famous MAHMOUD, long refused marriage, in defiance of imperial command, on account of her dread of this murderous custom. When she finally married, it was in consequence of a promise that she should be secured, in case of male offspring, from the operation of the unwritten law. But a son, born to her in 1840, was poisoned in the bath, and the mother died a raving maniac. It is not altogether certain whether Sultan ABDUL AZIZ desires to change the law of succession in favor of his own sons for the sake of breaking up a practice which grows out of the present law, or because he has his heart set on keeping the throne in his own immediate family.

The late Sultan, ABDUL MEDJID, died in 1861, leaving a son, MOHAMMED MURAD EFFENDI, born in 1840, and now heir apparent to the throne. ABDUL AZIZ succeeded his brother, ABDUL MEDJID, by the law which he now seeks to set aside in favor of his own son. But as the late Sultan, who was a mild and kind-hearted sovereign, spared all his male children, the present Sultan sees five or six princes between the throne and his own eldest son. By the arrangement just made, the Sultan promises to respect the rights of his nephew, who will succeed to the throne if he survives ABDUL AZIZ; and he is likely to, since the Sultan is said to be in delicate health. The dispatches would seem to indicate that the Sultan has been a good deal worried by this ante-mortem disposition of his throne, as he is said to need rest. Perhaps the fact that the Dowager Sultana vainly opposed the Sultan's final action in the case may have something to do with his perturbations, and his original agitation of the question.

THE FEVER AND AGUE MAN.

There is no more unwelcome visitor to the rural districts at any time than the fever and ague man. He is hated as cordially as ever an impecunious person of fashion hated a pressing creditor. The very sight of him gives the anxious property-owner the "chills." Yet he is as persistent in his attentions, and as lavish in prescribing his compounds, as if he had been petitioned by thousands of shaking patients to relieve their sufferings. Summer visitors to Long Island, New-Jersey, Staten Island, and Westchester County understand the reason why the regular residents dislike to have any allusion made to chills and fever. They appreciate the nice sense of delicacy that interposes a barrier to the most limited inquiry on the subject; in short, they have a secret sympathy in their hearts for those who have been "coached" into a belief that if there is such a disease as fever and ague at all, the crowded, unhealthy city is much more likely to be its abode than the beautiful open country. The fever and ague man is the only person who dares to set at naught all the established usages in connection with this very unpopular subject. He is like the army that meets the enemy in their own country and subsists on forced contributions. It is of no use to tell him to keep away until he is sent for; or to implore him to advertise in the newspapers, and depend for success on the orders that may be secretly sent to him. He is deaf to argument as well as exhortation, and will only take the course which to his own mind seems most likely to be profitable.

The immediate result of his obstinacy and unkindness of heart is to render the sale of some suburban villas almost an impossibility. In spite of the watchfulness of property-owners, he has contrived to print the names of his remedies in large yellow letters upon the fence-rails at their very gates. Not even the trees have escaped him. It would not be easy to describe the feelings of a property-owner who, having spent hundreds of dollars in advertising his charming villa for sale, should be called out of bed some morning to hear that his front fence had been plastered all over with the names of sovereign specifics for fever and ague. Many of the most popular drives in the suburbs of the City have been visited by the fever and ague man. Indeed, he has been so industrious that he has held his own against the enterprise of the innumerable speculators in new names for the commonest articles used in housekeeping. The worst of it is that his advertisements are not of the class that can be torn down or obliterated without an expenditure of considerable labor. Instead of using hand-bills or printed posters, he provides himself with a set of stencil-plates, graduating downward to a size that will suit the very narrowest fence-rail. The paint he employs either must be very liberally mixed with turpentine, or it is a "patent lightning-drying article," for it dries as fast as it is applied. In less than half an hour it is possible to cover a great deal of space with yellow lettering that cannot be rendered illegible without the aid of a carpenter's plane or a tar-brush. If the person employing either of these could be sure that he would not be troubled any more it would be all very well; but the probability is that his persecutor would soon pass that way again, if only to contemplate the artistic effect of his handiwork; and finding that he had been interfered with, would apply his plates more vigorously than before.

We have heard of the case of a gentleman who has a Summer residence on the Coney Island road, who undertook to furnish an example of severity in punishing the first fever and ague man who should dare to appropriate any fence in his vicinity. Night after night he lay awake listening to every sound, until at last, it seemed as if he was to be rewarded for his trouble. He heard a noise that appeared to be the result of rubbing a coarse surface with some hard material. He stepped out of bed very cautiously, armed himself with a stout cudgel, and, having reached the spot whence the noise came, found, to his great disappointment, that the enemy had taken the shape of a weary mule, who was innocently using the fence to produce a gentle friction of the skin. The following night he did not watch at all; the mule had brought matters to a crisis; he needed rest. As he slumbered, the fever and ague man passed that way to ascertain the success of his ruse, and in the morning yellow letters were as plentiful as mushrooms after a heavy dew. It is but justice to say that this terrible person has taken possession of fences in districts in which there has not been a case of fever and ague heard of in several years. The property-owners in these districts have a cause for complaint which would seem strong enough to warrant the taking of legal proceedings against the fever and ague man. A suit of such a kind would, to say the least, be an interesting one, but as far as publicity is concerned, it might probably be only an exchange of the frying-pan for the fire.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "La Figlia del Reggimento" at the Academy was less attractive than its predecessors. Donizetti's sparkling music does not gain by the substitution of long recitatives for the brisk dialogue of the original French work; and, in any case, productions of this order cannot but appear unimpressive after the master pieces of the modern répertoire. Variety, however, being the spice of life, is not an element to be left out of a manager's calculations, and "La Figlia" was probably chosen for recital merely to diversify the series of entertainments commenced with Verdi's vigorous compositions. Last night, Mlle Heilbron personated *Maria*, Signor Benfratelli *Tonio*, and Signor Scolara *Sulpizio*. Mlle. Heilbron sang her numbers, from "Ciascun dice" to the patriotic *élan* in the third act, nicely, and acted with considerable spirit. But the excellences of her performance would have been clearer in a house better suited in point of size to opera comique than the Academy. Signor Benfratelli, who possesses a sympathetic voice, and is thoroughly in earnest, played his part *à l' italienne*, and recited *Tonio's* notes—except the terzetto in the third act, which he spoiled—correctly and tastefully. And Signor Scolara portrayed *Sulpizio* with his wonted jollity. After "Salut à la France"—of which we forget the Italian words—there was an encore, and when the curtain had fallen the artists were summoned before it. Representations of this kind, good though they may be, only whet the appetite for more substantial repasts, and we shall listen to "Aïda" to-morrow with increased satisfaction.

MARK SMITH MEMORIAL BENEFIT.

It should not be forgotten that the performances at Booth's and at Wallack's, for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Mark Smith take place to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock. The programmes for these entertainments need not be reviewed at present, having already found a place in these columns.

MISS HEILBRON'S CONCERT.

Miss Sophia Flora Heilbron, the young English pianist, gives her first concert in this country at Steinway Hall this evening. She offers a programme of decided attractiveness, and Miss Rosburgh, Signor Ardavani, Master Lichtenberg, and other well known artists, have been secured to assist Miss Heilbron in its interpretation.

PERSONAL.

Miss Neilson, whose New-York performances will commence at the Lyceum Oct. 19, arrived by the Russia yesterday. Mr. J. C. Barnes, a young actor from the Edinburgh theatres, accompanies her under special engagement. Tuesday evening Miss Neilson gave a reading aboard the Russia in aid of the Homes for Sailors' Orphans in Liverpool and on Staten Island. Upward of fifty pounds sterling was secured for division between the two institutions.

COL. STOFFEL'S VIEWS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Sept. 26, says: Col. Stoffel, whose career has been so checkered, is bringing out a pamphlet in defense of his conduct, and, like Ex-Marshal Bazaine, he appears to attack the reputation of the Duc D'Aumale and a number of other officers. Gen. De Rivière, who drew up the indictment against Bazaine, and therein accused Col. Stoffel of having wilfully made away with an important dispatch in order that MacMahon should not be prevented from marching to the relief of Metz, is very sharply taken to task. Among other things he is reproached with being a General of the 4th of September. But Col. Stoffel himself was made a General by Gen. Trochu, and he would fill that grade now had not a special committee objected to his promotion, because, it is believed, he had given offense to Mr. Thiers. The Colonel is not only very hard on the Duc D'Aumale and the Council of War which sat at the Trianon, but he says in the conduct of writers and readers he "recognizes a fresh proof of the intellectual inferiority of the French public, which accepts everything, swallows everything, examines nothing, never reflects, and which credits the grossest absurdities, provided they are told with assurance." This pamphlet, which is to appear to-morrow, will no doubt create a good deal of sensation in the military world. It may be remembered that the Colonel, who is a very violent man, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for using disrespectful language before the court at the Trianon, and then the charges brought against him by Gen. De Rivière were submitted to a court-martial, which, after a careful examination, found that there was no case against the prisoner. Col. Stoffel thinks he should have been allowed to clear his character in an open court. It may be added that the Colonel was removed from the active list by M. Thiers before the Bazaine trial; he is altogether a capable, unfortunate, and ill-used officer, somewhat to blame for his own calamities.

OBITUARY.

REV. T. M. EDDY.

Rev. T. M. Eddy, a well-known clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence in this City yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock. Dr. Eddy was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in September, 1823. His father, Rev. A. Eddy, was one of the pioneers of Methodism in the West, and, for a long period, one of the first apostles of the Church in the then wild and sparsely-settled regions of Ohio and Indiana. The son, who early manifested a preference for his father's profession, was admitted into the Indiana Conference in October, 1842, in the nineteenth year of his age. When the latter body was divided, he went with the Eastern Indiana Conference. In 1856 he was elected editor of the *North-western Christian Advocate*, the leading Methodist publication of the West, to which position he was re-elected in 1860, and again in 1864, by almost unanimous votes. His management of the journal in question was such as to speedily bring it into even greater prominence than it had previously enjoyed, and still further emphasize its claim to a leading position among the religious publications of the country. After retiring from the editorial chair of the *Advocate*, he was transferred to the Baltimore Conference, and stationed at the Charles Street Church, Baltimore. His next change was the Metropolitan Church, Washington, (now Dr. Tiffany's.) He was chosen to represent Baltimore in the General Conference of 1872, by which he was elected one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society. Since the last-named date he has been mainly engaged in work of a missionary character. In September last his health began to fail, and a short trip to the West, undertaken toward the middle of the month, only aggravated the disease under which he was suffering. He returned to the City on Thursday, the 1st inst., and though effort was made to save a life so valuable, he sank rapidly, and died yesterday morning.

Dr. Eddy was for many years one of the most conspicuous workers in the ranks of the Methodist clergy. Since his retirement from journalism he has been largely engaged in the dedication of churches—a work for which he had few if any equals, and his success in which long ago earned him the title of "The Great Dedicator." In private as in public life, he was gifted with a large-heartedness and geniality which were unfailing. No man was better known to the mass of the clergy and laity, both in the City and throughout the country, and few certainly were more deservedly popular.

THE DUKE DE FRIAS.

The Duc de Frias, the Spanish grandee who married Lady Crampton, the divorced wife of Sir Philip Crampton, (Victoria Balfe,) committed suicide at Biarritz. He first shot himself and, being only wounded, jumped off a rock into the sea, and was drowned. He has left three young children.

GAZAWAY B. LAMAR.

Gazaway B. Lamar, the venerable rebel, who died in this City on Monday, the 5th inst., was a characteristic specimen of the fire-eating school, of which William L. Yancey and "Bob" Toombs were members. At the time of the secession of South Carolina, in November, 1860, he held the office of President of the Bank of the Republic, in Wall street, and occupied the time between that event and the bombardment of Fort Sumter in shipping arms and ammunition to his fellow-traitors in the South. He also negotiated the printing of the rebel bonds and currency by certain New-York houses, and in other ways aided the rising Confederacy to the extent of his means. During the rebellion he resided in Savannah, where he was largely engaged in cotton speculations and blockade running. At the close of the war he was arrested, fined, and sentenced to several years' imprisonment, the latter part of which sentence was afterward remitted by President Johnson. Lamar, in a recent suit against the Government, in which he employed Gen. Butler as his counsel, recovered over $600,000 by cotton illegally destroyed during the war. He was at one time owner of the yacht Wanderer, and largely interested in the African slave-trade. His son, Col. Charles A. Lamar, was killed in the military service of the rebellion. Mr. Lamar, Sr., at the time of his death, was in his seventy-seventh year.

DUTIES ON MIXED FABRICS.

THE LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY RELATIVE TO DUTIES ON FABRICS OF MIXED SILK AND COTTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. John C. Hopper, which the latter characterizes in a published letter as a confused "jumble," which he cannot understand. The subject of the letter is the rate of duties levied upon a new manufacture of goods, composed of silk and cotton, which the importers desire should be classed as "Italian cloths," and which the experts of the Government class with serges and linings. The subject treated in the letter has received considerable public discussion during the last few days, and as the letter also has a general application, showing the manner in which the department classes for duty a large number of articles not specifically mentioned in the law, it will be read by importers with interest. They will also be able to judge whether the statement is a "jumble," or whether its meaning is not clearly and concisely expressed:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON D. C. Sept. 16, 1874.

SIR: Your letter of Sept. 14, inst., relative to the classification of certain "manufactures of mixed materials," is received. In reply the Department has to state that the revised statute did not assume to repeal or modify any statute having force on Dec. 1, 1873; they merely placed such interpretation on statutes of successive enactment as at the time declared the repeal of so much of statutes then in force as was inconsistent therewith.

By repeated judicial decisions (Stewart vs. Maxwell, 16 Howard, 150; Mariot vs. Lawrence, 1 Blatchford, 608; Lottimer vs. Lawrence, 1 Blatchford, 613; Ross vs. Peaslee, 2 Curtis, 499, &c.,) Section 20, of the Act of Aug. 30, 1842, embodied in this revision as Section 2,499, Title 33, was at various times declared not to have been repealed by the several tariff acts from 1842 to 1863, but to be in force as a rule of construction only. The principles of law repeatedly enunciated in these decisions have simply been condensed in the letter of advice to the Collector of New-York of Sept. 7, to which you refer. No new force applies to the section in its present position, nor is any change of such construction as other statutes always should have had effected.

There is no statute specifying "cotton, chief value," as a guide to the assessment of duty on goods composed of cotton and other materials; none relating to wool or worsted mixtures. The act of June 30, 1864, does, however, in section 7, define "manufactures of which flax shall be the component of chief value," and in section 8, "manufactures of which silk is the component of chief value." But both these phrases are carefully qualified by saying that they apply only to such manufactures as are "not otherwise provided for." They therefore have no force as a rule of construction adverse to other rules, or to other positive provisions of the law.

This department is, consequently, entirely relieved from the necessity to enter into exact calculations of chief value of component elements in any case. Goods containing any portion of wool or worsted now, as heretofore, pay duty as prescribed by the act of March 2, 1867, now Schedule L, act of June 22, 1874; goods substantially cottons, pay cotton square yard duty; those substantially linens, pay duty as such, according to value per square yard. In regard to silk mixture approaching, or assimilating, to silk chief value, as Japanese silks, poplins, &c., the rate of fifty per cent. applies. There is no alternative, either by positive statute or by statutory rules of construction, to the distribution of all these among these designated classes according to their nearest assimilation, as, indeed, has all along been done.

And so far from this being a source of confusion or injustice, it greatly simplifies the rules applied before the statutes were condensed, and relieves both merchants and officers of much practical irregularity in assessing duties. Cotton square yard duty, it should be said, which is the alternative, if silk is less than chief value, does not differ essentially from the duty if silk is chief value; so there can be no possible injustice in the case.

Respectfully, B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.
JOHN C. HOPPER, Esq., Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway.
New-York, N. Y.

THE "LITTLE ELECTION" IN DELAWARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 7.—Returns from what is called the "little election," which was held throughout the State yesterday, for the choice of election officers to serve at the general election next month, show Republican gains in Kent County, and losses in New-Castle, as compared with the last election of the kind in 1872. The vote, as usual, was very light, and the result leaves the election of the Republican State ticket probable

GOV. DIX AT ROCHESTER.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME—THE REVIEW OF TROOPS AT THE DRIVING PARK—RECEPTION AT THE ARSENAL BUILDING IN THE EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Early this morning Gov. Dix and his staff left Buffalo. The latter departed from the Tifft House at 7 A. M., and met his Excellency at the depot in time to catch the 7:45 train for this place. At the various stopping places along the route the people, in holiday attire, were waiting the arrival of the party. The demonstration at Batavia was particularly enthusiastic, the Governor being loudly called for, and on his appearance on the palace-car platform he was greeted with a perfect storm of cheers and shouts of welcome. At Byron, and even smaller places on the line, the utmost enthusiasm characterized the reception accorded the Chief Magistrate of the State. Here and everywhere prominent citizens and hard-fisted farmers elbowed their way into the car, and shaking Gov. Dix warmly by the hand, assured him of their resolve to continue him as Governor of the State in spite of every opposition. Gov. Dix endeavored in every possible way to indicate that his tour was simply an official one, but nothing could arrest the expression of popular sentiment regarding him. At 10 o'clock the party arrived here, and were received at the Central Depot by a committee from the Rochester Common Council, composed of Aldermen Stone, Aldridge, Parsons, and Flockenstein. At the same moment the thunders of a salute were heard outside the depot, and the guns of the artillery boomed a welcome to the Governor and his staff. Stepping out of the railway station the party were received by Gen. Brincker, and the Selye Citizens' Corps, under Capt. Henderson, were drawn up in Mill street; the band of the Fifty-fourth Regiment played the national air, and the flags with which nearly every house in the vicinity was decked were dipped in acknowledgment of the city's guest. Carriages were in waiting, and in them soon after the Governor and his friends were taken to the City Hall, under escort of the corps above mentioned. The procession marched in this order:

Platoon of Police.
Fifty-fourth Regiment Band.
Selye Corps.
Carriages.

The public and private buildings on the thoroughfares leading to the City Hall were gay with bunting, and the streets were densely crowded with citizens, who again and again loudly welcomed the visitors. In front of the Hall the military formed, and Gov. Dix with the committee was received under the portico by his Honor Mayor Clarkson, and several of Rochester's most distinguished men. Alderman Aldridge, President of the Common Council, introduced Gov. Dix to the Mayor, who bade his Excellency welcome to Rochester in these words:

GOV. DIX: On behalf of the authorities and citizens of the City of Rochester, I give you a hearty welcome. We are at all times pleased to receive the chief executive officer of the great State of which our prosperous city forms, we flatter ourselves, a not unimportant part; especially so when to the performance of the duties of his high office he brings the statesman's wisdom, the patriot's virtues, and the honest man's unswerving fidelity to the great trusts confided to him I assure you, Sir, that you and the gentlemen of your staff are most cordially welcome.

In reply Gov. Dix spoke as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: For your very kind welcome I make you the only return in my power—the tender of my sincere thanks. I have looked forward to my visit to your city since your courteous invitation last Spring with unfeigned gratification on more accounts than one. It will afford me the opportunity of knowing as I am sure I shall by personal observation, that the division of the National Guard, organized in your city, has responded to the provision which the State has made for its support by preparing itself, with commendable deal for military service in any future emergency. We all hope such an emergency may never come; but a wise and provident forecast requires that we should always be ready to meet it. It is a source of gratification, too, which only those of my own age can properly appreciate, in seeing a well-built and populous city full of life and enterprise, where I saw more than fifty years ago a few dwellings on a small clearing, hemmed in by an otherwise unbroken wilderness. I remember being forcibly struck with the contrast of white houses and black stumps almost in contact with each other. The change denotes one of those magical creations which are only possible in the United States. Your City has the reputation, and all that I see around me manifests that you are fairly entitled to it, of having made more than ordinary efforts to carry out improvements, which you deem necessary to your health, comfort, and prosperity. I remember to have signed a bill last Spring, providing for the introduction of pure and wholesome water, and making what appeared to me a very liberal appropriation of money for the purpose. Certainly one of the most essential of city improvements, both for domestic uses and as a safeguard against conflagrations, by which some of our great cities have been so lamentably scourged. The age is one of improvement and progress, and we shall be be carried along with it, even without any effort on our part. We cannot afford to lag behind it. There is one consideration, however, which ought to be kept continually in view. We should combine the spirit of prudence with the spirit of enterprise. We should be careful in undertaking improvements that they are not premature, that they do not lead into the contraction of debts to the extension of our credit to such a degree as to throw oppressive burdens of taxation on the people. Many of our counties and towns have committed this error, and are suffering greatly from it. Indeed, the same thing may be said of the country at large, and I am not sure that it is not inevitable periodical result where there is a very rapid growth, and where the tendency of everything that contributes to production is to advance in value. There is always danger that our bark will outstrip the wave that is bearing her on, and that we shall find ourselves suddenly stranded upon the dry shore. It was so in 1837, in 1857, and 1873; but we always have this consolation. We have only to take in sail or lie on our oars for awhile, and we shall be floated off again by the constantly-advancing current. I am here, gentlemen, on an official duty, and I am sure I shall not be misapprehended when I say that the course recently adopted by our great State seems to me the only safe one in such emergencies. We had made expenditures which had exceeded our revenues, and which unless they had been checked would have resulted in serious embarrassment. We had the good sense, as prudent individuals would have done, to pause in this career of imprudence. During the present year we have been correcting the errors of the past by stopping expenditures which were not absolutely essential to the public wants. We shall be able to go on again next Spring, to resume work which has been suspended, and complete our State institutions which are in progress, and at the same time to make retrenchments which will lighten the burden of taxation. If other States, our counties, cities, and towns, which have fallen into the same errors, will pursue the same course. I am satisfied that our capacity in other respects for recuperation will soon remove all obstacles to their continued advancement. [Cheers.] My experience, fellow-citizens, has taught me that there are two classes of men, who, in matters of this kind, are unsafe advisers. The first are those who, when they mount the chariot of improvement and take the reins into their hands, dash on at a speed which is sure to end in a catastrophe. The other consists of those who stand in front of it to prevent its moving at all, and who, when they are in danger of being run over, hang on behind in the hope of arresting its progress. Our safety lies with those who move quietly on between these two classes of extremists and take no note of either—those whose enterprise is controlled by a prudent calculation of their ability to execute what they undertake, and in whose steady and untiring industry carried on without jostling and without solicitous haste, there is an unfailing element of progress. But, fellow-citizens, I must bring these hasty remarks to a close. I trust you will not deem them inappropriate to the times. We are undergoing one of our processes of recuperation, after reaching ahead beyond our ability to grasp what we aimed at. I do not know that you have felt the effect of this overaction. I see no evidence of it. At all events, if you have, I trust it may soon be past, and in this hope I again return you my thanks for your cordial welcome." [Cheers.]

After this speech, the Governor, staff, and members of the Common Council, proceeded in carriages, unescorted by the military, to the Western New-York House of Refuge, which was thoroughly inspected. The workshops, playground, and dining-rooms were visited, and after an hour's sojourn among the 360 boys in the place, the party were driven to the residence of Gen. Brincker, where they lunched. They returned at an early hour to the Osborn House, where rooms had been engaged for them, and after dinner proceeded to the Rochester Driving Park, to the review.

THE REVIEW AND RECEPTION.

At 2:30 precisely, Gov. Dix was waited on by the Commandant of the cavalry escort, and, entering his carriage, was driven to the reviewing ground. The troops of cavalry acted as a guard of honor, and the streets for two miles to the Park gates were thronged. Flags, banners, and mottoes of welcome hung from windows and waved from house-tops, and the demonstration was in every sense one of the finest that has been seen in Rochester. Unfortunately the rain was falling, and the day was quite unpleasant, yet the people were not deterred from visiting the parade-ground at the Driving Park, the stands of which were filled with ladies and gentlemen. It is said that there were as many people and equipages in and around the grounds as on any of the great race days. Certainly, despite the lowering aspect of the weather there were thousands of persons present. The troops of the Twenty-fifth Brigade of the Seventh Division of the National Guard to be reviewed comprised the following regiments: Fifty-fourth Regiment, New-York, Lieut. Col. George A. Begy commanding; Battalion First New-York Light Artillery, Major Joseph Embelding commanding; troop of cavalry, Capt. Frederick Miller commanding. The troops were drawn up in line, the infantry on the right, the artillery in the centre, and the cavalry on the left, on the greensward inside the track; and the Governor, with his staff, occupied a reviewing station on the edge, in the centre of the quarterstretch. As the weather threatened to be stormy, the line was formed, the salute given, and the troops by companies and sections marched out to the track, over it from left to right, and past the Governor in this order: Major Gen. John Williams, Acting Adjutant and Chief of Staff; Col. T. Parsons, Inspector; Col. George Hyland, Jr., Chief of Artillery; Col. G. H. Reynolds, Engineer; Col. H. C. Frost, Judge Advocate; Col. Fred. Cook, Surgeon; Col. Jonas Jones, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Col. E. Bloss Parsons, Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. George Darling, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Col. W. H. Ward, Aid de Camp; Major S. Stillheimer, Aid de Camp; Major R. Campbell, Aid de Camp; Capt. Whitney Williams; Brig. Gen. Henry Brinker, Acting Adjutant and Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. R. R. Dyer, Inspector; Major N. Thompson, Engineer; Major R. E. Sherlock, Judge Advocate; Major A. G. Wheeler, Surgeon; Major W. H. Briggs, Ordnance Officer; Capt. C. F. Bromley, Commissary; Capt. Geo. Flickenstein, Quarter-master; Capt. Geo. W. Aldrich, Aid de Camp; Capt. Allen, Aid de Camp; First Lieut. Eugene Raines. Then came the band, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and the review was ended, and the visitors returned to town.

This evening a grand reception was given the Governor in the Arsenal Building, which was literally crammed with ladies and gentlemen and citizens of all classes. Mayor Clarkson introduced Gov. Dix to the assemblage, and in a few words his Excellency thanked the citizens for the very cordial reception, adding that fatigue alone prevented his making a reply at any great length. Then came the introduction and the good wishes, which occupied full two hours. Men of all parties united in genuine expressions of good will to their distinguished guest. To-morrow the party will leave at an early hour for Syracuse, where the National Guard will be reviewed.

FRANCE.

PROPOSED REBUILDING OF THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

LONDON, Oct. 8—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris reports that the Government will ask for an appropriation to rebuild the Palace of St. Cloud.

FRANCE AND THE POPE—THE MAN-OF-WAR OFF OSTIA AT HIS SERVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A rumor comes from Paris that the French Government, as a compensation for the recall of the Orenoque, will station the Man-of-War Fileber off Ostia at the Pope's disposal.

GERMANY.

BAIL REFUSED FOR COUNT VON ARNIM—A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Heavy bail has been offered for Count Von Arnim, but refused. According to present indications, the prisoner will in a few days be arraigned before the Criminal Court in Berlin, when the Public Prosecutor may demand a sentence of several years' imprisonment.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE ARMY—AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO INCREASE ITS STRENGTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The demands made upon the army by the disturbances in Louisiana and the other Southern States, together with the Indian difficulties which the military power has been called upon to suppress, has demonstrated the weakness of the military establishment, as reduced at the last session of Congress, and a vigorous attempt will be made this Winter to restore the active force of 30,000 men. While the War Department and the leading military men will be active to secure the increase, their efforts will be, according to present indications, warmly seconded by leading Congressmen and politicians. The army is now reduced to an active force of only 17,000 or 18,000 men, and many of the companies have become mere skeletons. Four companies of one regiment, which recently started for New-Orleans, under orders of the President, numbered only a little over 100 men and officers. It is only a few weeks until the time for which two-thirds of these men enlisted will have expired. Taking into account the vast territory over which the army has to be scattered, there are scarcely men enough to maintain organization and discipline. Added to the other difficulties is the embarrassment lately put upon the recruiting service by the decision of the Treasury Department against advancing money to recruiting officers who were not bonded. Incident to the efforts for increasing the military establishment will be a renewal of the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. This proposition has been negatived so many times that it might be supposed to be settled for years to come, but some Congressmen who have been here recently have stated their intention to bring up the question during the approaching session.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Hannah Wilks, a colored domestic, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. ....John M. Ralph pleaded guilty to forgery and was sent to State Prison for five years....William Prendergast pleaded guilty to the attempted theft of thirty-five cents, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Henry Horst, against whom three indictments for obtaining money by false pretenses had been found, pleaded guilty to one offense, and was sent to State Prison for three years. ....Henry Rose, William H. Pearce, colored, and John Andrew Hermann, all pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and were sent to State Prison for two years and six months. ....John Jennings (jointly indicted with James Farrell and John Jones) was placed on trial charged with the larceny of four cases of vermilion, valued at $500, the property of Melchior C. G. Whiting, No. 94 John street. It appeared that on the 7th of July four cases of Chinese vermilion were stolen from Mr. Whiting's store, and two days afterward the prisoner, in company with Farrell, one of his accomplices, offered to sell a portion of the property to Messrs. Abraham & Brothers, at 60 cents per pound, the market value being $1 75. A trap was then set for the thieves, and the prisoner, with his confederates, were arrested. The prisoner was found guilty of grand larceny, and remanded for sentence.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The Directors of the German Emigration Society, Frederick Schack, presiding, held a meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. From the reports submitted, it appeared that during the past month 9,134 German immigrants had landed at Castle Garden, a decrease of 4,604 compared with the corresponding month last year. Since the 1st of January the German immigration at this port reached 36,309 souls, while during the first nine months of last year 82,858 Germans arrived, a decrease of 46,549. The physicians of the society during the past month cared for forty-two German emigrant patients, and $93 50 were expended to parties in needy circumstances. The receipts of the society during the past month amounted to $130, while the expenses were $634 75, leaving a balance of $8,743 35 in the treasury, in addition to the capital fund of $36,000.

THE BROOKLYN BUDGET FOR 1875.

Last evening the Brooklyn Aldermen's Committee on the Budget met for the purpose of taking final action on the amount to be inserted in the tax levy of 1875. The amount first appropriated for street cleaning was reduced from $150,000 to $125,000, and transferred to the Board of Health for the removal of dead animals and clerk hire. The sum of $5,500 was also transferred to the Board of Health for ambulance services. No material changes were made in the budget as already made up. The committee authorized E. B. Cadley, Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, to employ additional clerks to assist in making out the assessment rolls.

LOCAL POLITICS.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A CALL FOR THE PRIMARIES AND THE SEVERAL CONVENTIONS—RESOLUTIONS INDORSING THE ACTION OF THE UTICA CONVENTION.

The Republican Central Committee met last night at No. 457 Fourth avenue, Mr. Hugh Gardner in the chair. A letter from Commissioner William H. Laimbeer resigning his position as a representative in the Central Committee from the Sixteenth Assembly District was read and the resignation was accepted. It was announced by Secretary James R. Davies that printed copies of the constitution and rules of the Central Committee, and constitution of the District Associations of the Republican Party of the City, for 1874, had been received from the printers, and the members of the committee were supplied with them. A report from the Executive Committee, fixing the time for the holding of primary elections for delegates, and for conventions, was then read by the Secretary and adopted. The primaries will be held at the respective head-quarters of the District Associations, on Monday, Sept. 12, between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock, P. M. The County Convention will be held at the new Republican Hall, on Thirty-third street, one door east of Broadway, Tuesday, Oct. 20. The various Assembly districts are to elect a delegation to this convention equal to their representation in the Central Committee—the Westchester territory to send six delegates, three from Morrisania, two from West Farms, and one from King's Bridge. The Congressional Conventions will be held Monday, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the following named places:

Fifth Congressional District—No. 187 Chatham square.
Sixth Congressional District—No. 291 East Fourth street.
Seventh Congressional District—Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A.
Eighth Congressional District—Bleecker Building, Bleecker street, near Morton.
Ninth Congressional District—No. 566 Eighth avenue.
Tenth Congressional District—Demilt Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Seventh avenue.
Eleventh Congressional District—Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, one door east of Broadway.

The convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in place of Mr. D. B. Mellish, deceased, in the old Ninth Congressional District, will be held at Kromm's Hall, Thirty-third street, near Eighth avenue.

The Assembly Conventions will be held at the head-quarters of the various district associations Friday, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock P. M., and the Aldermanic Conventions Saturday, Oct. 17, at the following-named places:

Fourth Senate District, No. 152 Franklin street.
Fifth Senate District, Bleecker Building, Bleecker street, near Morton.
Sixth Senate District, Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A.
Seventh Senate District—No. 457 Fourth avenue.
Eighth Senate District—Bevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue.

The official call announcing the appointment of delegates from each Assembly District will be published in THE TIMES to-morrow. After the adoption of the report of the Executive Committee, the following resolutions offered by Hon. William A. Darling, were carried with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That this committee cordially indorse the nominations made by the Republican State Convention held at Utica, and that we appreciate the involuntary tribute paid to the character and fitness of its candidates by the Democratic State Convention, which was unable to find a cause of rebuke against them.

Resolved, That we pledge the united and untiring efforts of the party in the City and County of New-York to perpetuate our administration, which has rescued the sinking fund of the State from the hands of the spoilers, and which has fulfilled in every respect the honest expectations of the people, and has borne good fruit to the Reform movement against the Tammany Ring.

Resolved, That we pledge our friends in the country to reduce the Democratic majority in this City to 20,000.

Mr. Jacob M. Patterson reported that the Executive Committee had secured a lease of the hall on Thirty-third street, one door east of Broadway.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Primary elections were held last night in the various Assembly Districts throughout the City for the election of delegates to the Tammany City and County Convention, to be held at Tammany Hall, on Saturday the 10th inst., the Aldermanic Conventions on the 13th inst., the Congressional Conventions on the 15th inst., and the Assembly Conventions on the 20th inst. The following are the delegates elected to the City and County Convention from each Assembly District:

First Assembly District—John Fox, John Woods, H. Anders, M. D., Thomas Rice, Dennis Quinn, William Barry, John L. Whitton, John Kevelin, J. Gutgesell, James M. Mimne, D. D. O'Connor, Edward Heath, James Sullivan, James Meade, Adam Flanigan, James Cherry, Charles Atkinson, William Heddendorf, Thomas Moloney, William H. Burns, Jeremiah Kenefick, Patrick Fitzgerald, James Vincent.

Second Assembly District—William Walsh, William P. Kirk, Maurice Scanlon, Maurice O'Connell, A. S. Lindberg, Edward Giles, M. H. Kearney, Owen Falion, M. J. Keese, John Mitchell, George Middleton, A. J. White, Jeremiah Murphy, John Kennedy, John Fitzpatrick, James Dunphy, Patrick Murphy, M. W. Bowen, John Von Glahn, Patrick Lysaght, P. Geraghty, Constantine Donoho, Thomas Fitzgerald.

Third Assembly District—Joseph Shannon, John A. O'Brien, Owen Cavanagh, Daniel O'Reilly, John Birmingham, Thomas Ryan, Patrick M. White, James, Conlon, Francis McKenna, Isaiah Rynders, Henry Mauron, Charles M. Clancy, John Haggerty, John O'Neill, William Hennessey, John Elder, Jr., James Dougherty, Joseph Haggerty.

Fourth Assembly District—E. J. Shandley, Thomas Sheils, E. T. Fitzpatrick, James Ryan, Daniel O'Brien, Denis S. Griffin, William Colligan, Roady S. Brassel, Michael H. Whalen, James B. Mulry, John Smith, John E. Walsh, Charles Lindemann, Philip Collins, George J. Brown, James Heffernan, Edward Dargan, Owen O'Rourke, Patrick McNamara, John Semcken, George Linder, John C. Keating, Peter Maher, Edward Clarkson, Bernard C. Ryan, John Glass.

Fifth Assembly District—William Harney, Henry Hughes, L. Betjemann, Thomas Carney, B. F. Kenney, John Cox, A. J. Delaney, William Brandon, E. M. Plum, Charles Suess, Peter Mitchell, James Rorke, John Kelly, J. Cavanagh, Philip Ketterer, J. H. Stallander, James Barclay, W. H. Berrigan, W. Bennett, Daniel Kelly, J. F. Rogers, Joseph Jennings, Isaac Robinson, John Carey, D. S. Paige, E. R. Meade, James Redmond.

Sixth Assembly District—Timothy J. Campbell, Matthew Patten, Patrick J. McLaughlin, James Bryan, William Clancy, Jacob Scherding, Lawrence E. Hill, Charles Gallagher, William Geoghegan, James Carraher, Michael Molony, Jacob King, John J. Hughes, Thomas Rrady, Michael J. Adrian, William. P. McCormack, William Alt, Frederick Zimmer.

Seventh Assembly District—Peter P. Olney, George S. Walsh, H. H. Porter, John C. Williams, Charles F. McLean, John J. Byrnes, James C. Spencer, Elliott Sandford, John Morris, John Shady, John W. Greene, E. L. Parris, Vincent C. King, James H. Skidmore, Charles W. Upham, E. Henry Lacombe, Moses M. Robinson, W. W. Averill, Henry A. Brann, John S. Habbelin, J. R. Fay.

Eighth Assembly District—Henry H. Harrington, Martin Nachtmann, D. Gruber, E. D. Gale, William Van Duser, L. Peyser, William Dunham, A. Braun, Stephen Mott, Charles H. Winfield, Charles Merritt, Sr., Samuel Ringham, Sames Neville, Joseph Cornell, J. W. Rappenhagen, P. Goldman, L. Wengenroth, Griffith Persey, Stephen A. Lee, A. Wood, George Butler, John Begge, John Kuntz, John Bridenbach, H. Odell, P. Brickner, Harman Wilcox, James Durning, James Corr, William McSherry.

Ninth Assembly District—Edward Gillon, John T. Ryan, L. D. Fredericks, George A. Jeremiah, Isaac Odell, Charles Renville, John Gorman, William W. Dobbs, Edward Lane, George W. Morton, Dearion G. Piper, Hugh O'Dell, Joseph B. Coe, William Burns, Samuel A. Lewis, William H. Carroll, James Fitzpatrick, Thomas B. Bazley, Philip L. Hoffman, J. Randolph Reed, Jr., Thomas Kannady, William H. Donegan, Patrick J. Hamahar, Valentine Schlaeffer, William H. Gray, Andrew J. Mathewson, Henry Cook.

Tenth Assembly District—William B. Maclay, Anthony Eickhoff, Louis C. Waehner, Owen Murphy, John H. Gross, Silas Ling, Conrad Reidenbach, Charles Guntzer, Charles McNulty, Oliver H. Kingsland, Francis V. Eurnig, Francis Stoll, Joseph Koolbie, Peillip Merkle, Samuel Mullen, John N. Reynolds, George A. Heinrich, P. M. Connon, Charles Weltz, John Zahn, Joseph P. Strack, John Guth.

Eleventh Assembly District—Augustus Schell, Oliver P. Buel, J. Henry Ford, Freeman Barnum, Thomas J. Barr, W. J. A. McGrath, John R. Fellows, Thomas Lynch, Thomas Maher, James Wall, Terrence Geary, F. H. Hamilton, B. K. Murphy, William J. Flammer, Patrick McKeon, John Morrissey, William Sauer, James Ryan, Daniel J. O'Connor, P. J. Maloney, Edward Fennell, George S. Leland, Menzo Diefendorf, David McAdam, Thomas Mulligan, Patrick McConnell, Nicholas Judge, Michael Dougherty, Michael Shaughnessy, Peter Hermann.

Twelfth Assembly District—Henry Woltman, Joseph Koch, William W. Cook, Isaiah Kaufman, Gerald Fitzgibbons, James McGovern, Nicolaus Schoen, Patrick Keenan, John E. White, Samuel S. Acker, Albert Krauss, Laurence Keenan, Daniel Hanly, Francis Murray, Patrick Reilly, Aaron Aarons, John Keenan, Michael Murray, Patrick Moore, Peter Halpin.

Thirteenth Assembly District—Edward L. Donnelly, Sidney P. Nichols, Christopher, Fine, William Brennan, Patrick Gibney, James Barker, William Caldwell, James Gregory, Thomas Smith, James Gibson, Robert Borland, T. O'Sullivan, Charles Cowan, Richard O'Gorman, Nathaniel Jarvis, James Galway, Alexander Shields, William Lamb, William Britton, Edward Berrian, Henry Cooney, Joseph H. Horton.

Fourteenth Assembly District—Peter Gillespie, John Honey, John Tyler Kelly, Albert W. Orr, Sebastian Michel, William Gleeson, Philip Weber, Marvin S. Buttles, Patrick Brady, Michael Lestrange, James Daly, John D. Billings, John M. Hermes, Henry Allen, Patrick Biegan.

Fifteenth Assembly District—Thomas A. Ledwith, Edward Brucks, Michael Fitzsimons, John H. Tietjen, James P. Rogers, William Fitzpatrick, Henry A. Ankers, Charles Conley, John Deery, Patrick Mackey, George Gheoghan, Hugh O'Neil, Joseph Blumenthal, William O'Kane, Leonard Gattman, Francis Morgan, A. H. Alker, Casper Wagner, Michael Byrne, Patrick Brady, Michael Boylan, Richard J. Morrison, Michael Lynch, William Bryson.

Sixteenth Assembly District—Edward Cooper, George W. Smith, John N. Hayward, J. T. McGowan, Richard O'Brien, R. P. Gibson, Philip Ahearn, A. S. Hewitt, Michael Dolan, M. J. Power, Edward Duffy, Thomas Reilly, John Cloughlan, Frank Keating, Frank Vetter, James Keenan, Charles Heetman, Maurice O'Conor, John M. Carroll, Geo. Kelly, Michael G. Fagan, Bryan McMahon, T. McGeough, A. T. Ackert, Pat Claffey, John Fay.

Seventeenth Assembly District—Patrick H. Power, George Held, John Duggan, Jr., Gen. J. H. Hobard Ward, Robert Roberts, John G. H. Meyer, Thomas Kerrigan, John Doyle, George Greeter, Theodore Wright, Frederick Smyth, Lawrence McIntee, Arthur Flynn, John G. Carey, John Makewan, Twiss Bermingham, George Mundorf, Thomas Dooley, William B. Finley, Adolph Schwyer, Charles H. Haswell, Charles McDermott, Martin Buckley, John S. Masterson, John M. Calhoun, James Connelly, Henry McCullough, Lawrence Morrissey, James J. Martin, James R. Coulter.

Eighteenth Assembly District—John Kelly, Henry L. Clinton, Michael Gebegan, Augustus T. Docharty, P. G. Duffy, Thomas S. Brennan, Hugh F. Farrell, Hugh Humes, Michael O'Connell, James Casson, John Doran, John Murphy, Thomas Bosse, Richard Croker, Henry R. David, David M. Koehler, William C. Barrett, Patrick Cunningham, P. H. McDonough, George W. Gafft, Michael Gavin, Luke Casey, Thomas C. Campbell, Henry McCabe, Mathew Nugent, John Kinsley.

Nineteenth Assembly District—Daniel F. Tiemann, John Maloy, Jr., Patrick Guilfoyle, David L. Baker, Andrew Smith, William L. Wiley, Andrew Henderson, Thomas Dunlap, Charles E. Simms, George Nolan, John Ryan, James W. Cummings, Thomas Sherry, Thomas Shannon, Thomas Flynn.

Twentieth Assembly District—William C. Conner, James A. Flack, Julius Johnson, Theodore Meirson, William H. Quincy, Charles H. Lyons, Thomas Duffy, George J. Wood, Simon Goldenbergh, Owen Moran, John Kavanagh, Frans Koehler, John Eagan, John Russell, John D. Coughlin, James L. Miller, P. Donohue, Charles E. Hartshorn, Joseph Rosenthal, Patrick Anthony, William Gallagher, Joseph Eustace, William Carberry, Alva A. Bedell, G. N. Herman, Abraham Dowdney, Isaac Somers, Thomas E. Crimmins, John C. Bushnell, James J. O'Donohue, Louis Saal, Peter Riehl, Robert McGinnis, Joseph H. Franklin, Michael Tuomey, Joseph P. Ryan, Mathew Baird.

Twenty-first Assembly District—Hugh H. Moore, John Rourke, Charles Welde, Frederick Merz, Stephen P. Ryan, Oliver R. Steele, Wm. H. McCarthy, Michael Graham, William McManus, Edward C. Sheehy, William H. McCabe, Alexander Thain, William H. Johnson, Peter Krummich, John McCusker, John Balmore, Jacob M. Long, A. B. Caldwell, William A. Boyd, Edward P. Steers, William Hayes, Bernard Gormley, Marcus F. Fitzgibbons, Thomas J. Crombie, James Meagher, John Hart, Nathaniel Terpenny, Edward Schlichting, Jacob Stein, Patrick Maguire, James McLaughlin, James J. Kelly, James H. Sullivan, John Reid, John O'Connor, Jacob F. Miller, Henry S. Gester.

Twenty-third Ward—William Cauldwell, Patrick Murray, Phillip Ebling, John McCarty, J. J. Mooney, Charles Rivinius, James Bowen, Thomas E. Sutton, L. W. McGrath, James H. Gidney, John Flanagan, John J. Clark, H. F. L. Bunting, Patrick Daly.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Frederick Foley, Joseph Purroy, John Forsyth, John Brady, Patrick McDermott, Bernard Byrne, Frederick Schroeder, Jr., John Malloy, Henry Fisher.

CHARLES A. DANA NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

At a meeting of the Industrial Political Association, held last night at Masonic Hall for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Mayor, Register, and Alderman at large, Mr. Charles A. Dana was nominated for Mayor by a vote of 94 to 57 in favor of Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson. The latter was then nominated for Register, and the nomination of a candidate for Alderman at large was postponed until next meeting.

NOTES.

A Republican mass-meeting will be held at Library Hall, Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday evening, 9th inst. Senator Frelinghuysen, Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, Hon. John Hill, Hon. Amos Clark, John Davidson, and others will be present and address the meeting.

BASE-BALL.

A FINE GAME BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND BOSTON CLUBS.

Without exception, the best game of base-ball played in this vicinity this season was that between the Red Stocking and Atlantic Clubs, played on the Union Grounds yesterday. The score at the end of the ninth inning was a "tie," each side having scored 3 runs, so a tenth inning had to be played. In this inning the score remained unaltered, although the Atlantics made three good hits, their last man being put out by a beautiful throw from Barnes to White at the home plate. An eleventh inning was then resorted to, but before it was completed the rain, which had been threatening all day, came down in torrents and stopped the play. The Atlantics scored in the third inning, only, when a "muff" of O'Rorke's and good hits by Ferguson and Clack, and a magnificent drive for three bases by Chapman, earned them two out of the three runs scored. The Bostonians also earned two out of their score, which was made in the third, fourth, and sixth innings. After the sixth inning they found it extremely difficult to make even base hits off Bond's pitching, the splendid support it received in the field from the whole Atlantic team making it impossible to get a run. The champions in this game were easily outplayed both at the bat and in the field by the Atlantics, who, but for their very poor base running, would have won the game. Sweezey, of the old Red Stocking Club, played second base for the Atlantics in this game, and showed himself to be the best second baseman the Atlantics have had for many years. They also presented a new catcher in the person of Fleet, formerly of the Chelsea Club. He gave Bond fine support behind the bat in yesterday's game. In the pools before the game the Bostons were favorites at odds of 100 to 15. For further particulars see following score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Chapman, r. f.	1	2	0	0	Wright, s. s.	0	0	2	7
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	3	1	4	Barnes, 2d b.	1	2	3	3
Pearce, s. s.	0	0	1	4	Spalding, p.	1	2	0	2
Bond, p.	0	2	1	1	White, c.	0	1	5	0
Fleet, c.	0	0	4	6	McVey, c. f.	0	0	3	0
Sweezey, 2d b.	0	0	3	10	Leonard, l. f.	0	1	3	1
Dehlman, 1st b.	1	1	18	0	O'Rorke, 1st b.	0	0	10	0
McGee, l. f.	0	3	0	0	Hall, r. f.	1	1	3	0
Clack, c. f.	1	1	2	0	Schaffer, 3d b.	0	1	3	1
Total	3	12	30	19	Total	3	8	32	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
Atlantic	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs Earned—Two each.
First Base by Errors of Opponents—Boston, 0; Atlantic, 2.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Higham, of the Mutual Club.
Wides Pitched—By Bond, 13; by Spalding, 21.
Fielding Errors—Boston, 3; Atlantic, 3.

To-day—Mutuals vs. Atlantics, on the Union Grounds.

REV. MR. GLENDENNING'S TRIAL.

The committee appointed by the Jersey City Presbytery to investigate the charges preferred against Rev. John S. Glendenning, met yesterday afternoon, in the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, to hear the witnesses in the case and receive all papers bearing upon it. The committee sat at 4 o'clock, and, to accommodate those who could not be present in the earlier part of the day, again at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The doors were closed to reporters, and only one witness at a time was admitted to the investigation. Much of the testimony taken comprised the statements of witnesses whose knowledge of the case has already been made public. The committeemen could not say when their report would be presented to the Presbytery, but it is understood that if it be possible they will present it to-day. The Presbytery will, it is said, prolong the session until the Glendenning matter has been disposed of. It is understood that the committee have concluded to recommend to the Presbytery that Mr. Glendenning be placed on trial.

A DESERVING CHARITY.

The lady managers of the Free Training Schools of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society announce an entertainment at Steinway Hall, on Monday next, for the benefit of their cooking classes. The ladies have already done much to place deserving girls in domestic occupations, and continue their classes at No. 47 East Tenth street. Lectures and practical instruction are given gratis by well-qualified instructors, and the ladies give both time and money to better the condition of the working-girls of New-York. As an excellent entertainment is promised, and numerous artists have volunteered their services, a large attendance is expected. The following ladies, among others, have charge of the entertainment: Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Mrs. Judge Hilton, Mrs. John Mack, Miss A. M. Newcome, Mrs. Samuel G. Courtney, Mrs. Loring Andrews, Mrs. Catherine Livingston, Mrs. Russell Sturges, and Mrs. Judge Peabody.

DISCONTINUANCE OF A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Stephen M. Fisk sued the City to recover salary, at the rate of $125 per month, for the time intervening between the 1st of January and 15th of February, and the 1st of June and 1st of October, 1872. The case came up for trial yesterday, before Judge Donohue, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, and the defense was interposed on behalf of the City that the plaintiff could not recover for services rendered in the Department of Buildings, he not being a clerk or attorney thereof, and not being a practical architect, carpenter, or mason, as required by statute. Judge Donohue intimated his opinion in favor of the City, but, on the application of plaintiff's counsel, leave was given to withdraw a juror and thus discontinue the trial.

THE FUNERAL OF MARK SMITH.

The remains of the late Mark Smith, the actor, arrived in this City, from Paris, yesterday. The committees of the Lotos Club having charge of the funeral arrangements have decided that it shall take place on Sunday next, Oct. 11, at 1:30 P. M., from the "Little Church Around the Corner," of which Rev. Dr. Houghton is Pastor. The following named gentlemen have been chosen to act as pall-bearers: A. Oakey Hall, Lester Wallack, Whitelaw Reid, Max Strakosch, William Stuart, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, William Winter, H. D. Palmer, H. C. Jarrett, Douglas Taylor, and H. M. Palmer. The music at the church will be under the direction of Messrs. Thomas and Colby. The members of the theatrical profession, the Masonic Fraternity, and the Manhattan, Lotos, and Arcadian Clubs, will be represented.

THE BIGLIN TEN EYCK SCULL RACE POSTPONED.

The scull race for $1,000 between John Biglin and James Ten Eyck, which was to have been rowed at Nyack yesterday, has been postponed until 8 o'clock this morning in consequence of the roughness of the water. Commodore Voorhies has agreed to act as Referee. Betting is in favor of Biglin at $100 to $60. Thousands of spectators were present, and the postponement caused much disappointment.

LARCENY OF JEWELRY.

A lady named Cunningham engaged passage to Europe on the Cunard steamer Abyssinia, and had her baggage, in which was a large quantity of jewelry, removed to her berth. Yesterday, during her absence, some thief forced an entrance to her state-room, and carried away jewelry valued at about $1,000. Information of the robbery was left at Police Head quarters, Jersey City, and a detective was detailed to work up the case. At last accounts he had secured no clue to the thief.

LOUISIANA.

INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS FROM REGISTERING.

EVIDENT PURPOSE OF THE DEMOCRATS NOT TO OBSERVE THE COMPROMISE.

We have received the following dispatch from our special correspondent in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—Frank Morey, Congressman from the Fifth District, this evening sent a communication to S. B. Packard, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, in which he states that intimidation, organized and thorough, prevails in the Parish of Union to such an extent that not more than 300 of the 800 colored voters will register. He states further that a similar condition of things exists in portions of Claiborne, Lincoln, Jackson, and Franklin Parishes.

Reports are continually coming in from the country districts which plainly indicate that the terms of the compromise will not be observed by the Democrats. This is particularly the case in the northern part of the State.

The following editorial from the Shreveport *Times*, a leading White League organ, is a sample of others that are continually appearing in many of the local journals:

The people of North Louisiana would like to know by what authority Duncan F. Kenner presumes to represent them in a conference with the representatives of the Kellogg infamy, or upon what tenable consideration the gentlemen who assume to constitute a committee representing the people of Louisiana have put that individual forward as their spokesman. Duncan F. Kenner does not possess, nor does he deserve the confidence or respect of the people of Louisiana, he was in league with Warmoth when Warmoth was trampling the State under his heel, and robbing and plundering our citizens by all the arts his diabolical ingenuity could invent, and Duncan F. Kenner is President of one of the grandest schemes of rascality hatched under Warmoth's reign, the Louisiana Levee Company. The present movement of the people of this State means reform, and such men as Duncan F. Kenner must keep in the rear.

Mr. Kenner referred to in the above is a leader of the Democracy in the city.

A LETTER FROM GOV. KELLOGG.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE—THE GOVERNOR REPLIES TO THE ASSERTIONS MADE IN IT—HE WILL FAITHFULLY CARRY OUT THE AGREEMENT HE HAS MADE.

The following dispatches come from the general press agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—The following letter is in reference to the address of the Conservative Committee, which was telegraphed from here last evening:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 7, 1874. }
Hon. R. H. Marr, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee:

SIR: I have just read with surprise and regret the address of the committee of which you are Chairman. The occasion of your address is the announcement of your acquiescence in the propositions with regard to the method of holding the coming elections, recently agreed to in conference both by the Republican State Central Committee and by your committee. I ask you to contrast the manner and spirit in which this proposition has been received and acted upon by these committees respectively. The Republican Committee actuated by a spirit which was naturally supposed to inspire such measures of adjustment refrained from any allusion to the recent occurrences in this City and State, and abstained from any denunciation of their political opponents. In your address you take occasion to recapitulate old charges of oppression and corruption brought against the Republican Party and the present State Government, notwithstanding the uncontradicted and incontrovertible statements in my published address of the 30th ult. show that the present State Government is not responsible for the present State debt or taxation, but has reduced both; but also show that for most of the debt and taxation, both State and city, the Democratic Party are directly accountable. You complain that the police juries of the parishes are swelling the taxes, but you fail to state that the taxes are highest in some of the strongest Democratic parishes. You assert as a reason for the recent disturbances that we have been inciting hostilities between whites and blacks, and that arms had been and were being furnished the latter. This I emphatically deny, and challenge you to produce any proof to sustain the assertion. On the other hand you are fully aware that large quantities of arms have been shipped to this State for the purpose of arming the whites against the blacks, with a view not only to intimidate the colored people, but also to overthrow the constituted authorities of the State. But, perhaps, the most extraordinary statement contained in your address is the following: "Hence the Presidential proclamation was no sooner heralded, than he (referring to myself) managed to inaugurate conferences to adjust the troubles. A Committee of Conference selected by him met a similar committee selected by Gov. McEnery and Lieut. Gov. Penn."

So uncalled-for, so groundless is this statement, that I cannot for a moment believe that those who represented your party in the Committee of Conference were consulted before this publication was made. I was not present when a committee from your side first called upon Mr. Packard and others at the Custom-house, directly after the events of Sept. 14, though I was much gratified at the prospect which the conferences so held seemed to offer of a fair registration, and of an election uninfluenced by violence, intimidation, or fraud. This I have from the first desired, and still earnestly wish to see. I took part for a few moments, by invitation, at two or three of the discussions entered into with this object in view, but the statement that I managed to inaugurate the conferences is entirely untrue, as is also the assertion that I selected the committee who acted in behalf of the Republican Party. I refrain from saying more on this point, except that I and my friends will faithfully carry out the terms of agreement we have entered into, which I desire to remind you was strictly confined to matters of registration and election; and I trust your party, who virtually assumed the responsibility of the violence and intimidation heretofore existing in the State, will carry out your part of the agreement by suppressing the same. In your address I perceive you say, "We merely pledge ourselves to lend our aid and influence to preserve order, provided the agreement is in its spirit fairly executed in all respects."

In the formal protocol signed on the 28th of September, your representatives said the committee representing the Conservative People's Party pledge themselves to cause all violence and intimidation of any kind to cease throughout the State, and to assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace and in insuring a strictly fair and impartial registration and election. Permit me to say in conclusion that the whole tenor of your address, which assumes towards the Republican Party a tone of superiority and acrimony, ill becomes the subject or the occasion. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG.

MEETING OF THE ADVISORY BOARD—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITH REGARD TO THE WHITE LEAGUE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—The Advisory Board held a stormy session to-day which lasted between five and six hours. Mr. Packard introduced a resolution stating that White Leaguers were still being organized and armed, and calling for their disbandment. This resolution was rejected, and the following issued by E. Burke was adopted:

Whereas, It has been reported to the Advisory Board that armed organizations have recently been drilling in the streets of New-Orleans; and

Whereas, The effect of such demonstration in any part of the State is calculated to create an apprehension of intimidation in the minds of the colored people of the State; and

Whereas, A continuance of such demonstrations would be in violation of the true spirit and intention of the agreement creating the Advisory Board, be it

Resolved, That the Advisory Board declare the absolute necessity and propriety of preventing such demonstrations, and requesting such immediate action as will relieve all citizens from an apprehension that would in any way interfere with a free, full, and fair registration and election.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CHARTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—An address will be issued to-morrow from which the following is taken:

The Parish Nominating Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Parties have invested the undersigned committee with the duty of preparing an address, and instructed us to protest earnestly against the signing and promulgation by the Executive of the bill amending the charter of the City of New-Orleans. It has been rumored that it is the intention of the Executive to sign and promulgate a bill amending the charter of the City of New-Orleans. The bill has not, so far as we are informed, been made public, and we cannot undertake any exposition of its terms and provisions; but it is generally understood that the effect would be to abolish the existing City Government, to vacate the offices of the present incumbents, and to subject the Municipal Administration to the control of the Executive, through officers to be appointed by him. Should this bill assume the form of law, by Executive approval and signature, the City of New-Orleans will be disfranchised, and a power will be lodged in the executive destructive of our rights and interests, and imminently dangerous to the public peace. We trust that no such intention exists on the part of the executive, but, being instructed to that effect by the convention, do in the name and in behalf of the conservative people of New-Orleans, most solemnly protest against a change, at this time, in our city charter, more particularly against the signing and promulgation of the bill in question or of any bill by which the City of New-Orleans will be disfranchised, and the City Government be subject to appointees of the Executive, or of any officers save those chosen or to be chosen by the free election of the people. Without intending to use any language of menace, we declare that in our opinion any change will be attended with the most serious consevuences, and would greatly endanger the public peace, which we do most earnestly desire to see preserved.

THE SITUATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE CHARTER BILL.

The following is from the General Press Agent in New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—The Conservatives of this city are greatly excited by the fear that Gov. Kellogg will sign the bill passed by the Legislature last Winter, providing a new charter for the city, and giving the appointment to him of all city officers, from Mayor down. Under a decision of the Supreme Court of this State the Governor can hold a bill passed at one session of the Legislature until its next annual meeting without either vetoeing or approving it. For nearly eight months, it is charged, the Governor has held this bill in suspense over the heads of the people and Municipal Government. The biennial election for Mayor and Administrators takes place on the 2d of November next, and candidates have just been nominated by the Conservatives for these positions. They claim the city is Conservative by a large majority, and that their ticket will be elected unless the Governor interferes. Under the decision above referred to, the Governor may sign the new charter even after the election.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL OF THE REPORTS OF DISTURBANCES AT ST. MARTIN'S.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—The following dispatch reached here this afternoon:

NEW-IBERIA, La., Oct. 7.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

Col. Deblanc is here to-day. The statement concerning affairs in St. Martin's, published in certain papers yesterday, purporting to be based on dispatches, are utterly false. Neither at the time, nor since the arrival of the troops, have the citizens been under arms in any part of the parish. All are quietly gathering their crops.

(Signed) E. H. LOMBARD,
R. S. DERRY.

The above refers to reports published yesterday morning to the effect that a large body of armed men, with three pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. Deblanc, were encamped at Breaux Bridge.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Yesterday the private stockholders of the New-York Bridge Company filed in the offices of the County Clerks of New-York and Brooklyn an acceptance of the provisions of the act passed by the last Legislature retiring the private stockholders, in accordance with certain conditions set forth in the enactment alluded to. The act in question was passed on June 5, 1874, and has already been published. The new Board of Directors of the New-York Bridge Company is to consist of twenty members, and the act provides that they shall be appointed as follows:

The Mayor and Controller of the City of New-York shall appoint eight of such Directors, and the Mayor and Controller of the City of Brooklyn shall appoint eight of such Directors. The Mayors and Controllers of said cities respectively shall, by virtue of their offices, be Directors of the said company, and, with the persons to be appointed as aforesaid, shall constitute the Board of Directors of the said company. Any vacancy occurring in said board, by reason of death, resignation, removal from, or by neglect to attend the regular meetings of the board for a period of three months, unless prevented by sickness or excused by a vote of the board, shall be filled in the same manner as the Director whose place shall become vacant was appointed. Directors appointed to fill vacancies shall hold their places for the unexpired part of the term of the Directors in whose places they may be appointed. The Directors appointed in pursuance of this section shall hold their places until said bridge is completed or open for travel.

All the stockholders, with the exception of William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly, and Mr. Demas Barnes, have given the necessary acceptance. It is only necessary, however, to have the acceptances of two-thirds of the stockholders.

For the week ending Saturday, the 3d inst., the Messrs. Fairbanks manufactured over 1,100 scales, of which about 100 were hay and track scales. This is the largest production of any week this year, but even now the demand is far ahead of the supply.—*Evening Post.*

I suffered with paralysis of the limbs, tried all remedies, could get no relief until I used Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, and was cured.
CHARLES ILLIERS,
No. 34 West 27th st.
Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss," sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases has given them a favorable notoriety.

Ask me not why my breath is pure and sweet;
Ask me not why my teeth are white and neat;
Ask me not why my gums are firm and sound,
And why no tartar on my teeth is found;
Ask me not why, for all that I can say,
Is do like me, use SOZODONT each day.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

City Ladies, and Ladies Visiting the City, if you wish Boots and Shoes, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Eminent Physicians recommend WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for throat and lung complaints.

For an elegant, fashionable Hat of superior quality go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

AUSTIN—BURNHAM.—At Broadway Tabernacle Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., LEWIS H. AUSTIN to FLORENCE STANLEY, daughter of Samuel Burnham.

OLCOTT—BARKER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. James H. Mason Knox, D. D., NEILSON OLCOTT to MARY, daughter of John R. Barker, all of New-York.

SCHLEY—SPAULDING.—At Christ Church, Riverdale, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Right Rev. John W. Beckwith, D. D., assisted by Rev. George D. Wildes, D. D., JAMES MONTFORT SCHLEY, M. D., to MARGARET THOMPSON, daughter of Henry F. Spaulding.

SMITH—LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, at the Reformed Episcopal Church, by Rev. William T. Sabine, ETHELBERT M. SMITH and EMILY L., daughter of the late Richard Lawrence, of this City.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—At Paris, Sept. 10, CHARLES H. BULKLEY, aged 30 years, son of Charles Bulkeley, of Southport, Conn.

Funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Southport, on Friday, Oct. 9, on the arrival of the train that leaves Forty-second Street Depot, on the New-Haven Road, at 12 M. Train returns at 6:15 P. M.

CARTER.—In Huntington, Long Island, Oct. 7, 1872, ALANTHA P., wife of Rev. S. T. Carter.

Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Huntington, on Friday, Oct. 9, at 1:30 o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., and Huntington at 4:14 P. M.

EAMES.—On Monday, Oct. 5, ISABELLA, wife of Charles J. Eames and granddaughter of Adam Blackledge, Esq., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 145 East 53d st., on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 1 o'clock.

EDDY.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 7, at his residence, No. 316 West 28th st., Rev. THOMAS M. EDDY, D. D., one of the Secretaries of the "Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st., on Friday afternoon, Oct. 9, at 2 o'clock.

HOLMES.—At Cutchogue, Long Island, Oct. 6, after a short illness, JAMES M. HOLMES, JR., eldest son of James M. and Sarah Holmes, of Montclair, N. J., in the 14th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

JOHNSON.—At Rye Neck, Westchester County, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 7, EDWARD FISHER SANDERSON, younger son of Frances A. Sanderson and Samuel William Johnson, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Friday, 9th inst., at 11:30 o'clock. The interment will be in Christ Church-yard, Stratford, Conn., at 3 P. M., same day.

KINNIER.—On the 6th inst., JAMES KINNIER, M. D., aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Peters, No. 317 West 48th st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MIRICK.—In Newark, N. J., Oct. 6, 1874, after a severe illness, EDWARD G. MIRICK.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

MULFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 7, WALDEN MULFORD, son of Abraham B. and Charlotte W. Mulford, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, members of F Company and Veteran Association, Twent ment, N. G. S. N. Y., and also "Mayflower 10, O. A. M." are respectfully invited funeral from St. Peter's P. E. Church, Sta Bond, on Friday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

PARSELLS.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. widow of the late Capt. Eugene Parsells.

Relatives and friends are respectfully in tend the funeral, from her late residence, av., on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 10:30 o'clock A.

Coxsackie papers please copy.

SAUNDERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oc SAUNDERS, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 70 Oran Thursday, Oct. 8, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives an of the family are respectfully invited to atten further notice.

SHAURMAN.—At Glenco Mills, Columbia C Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, ISAAC SHAURMAN, years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and th tees of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, are inv attend the funeral from St. Paul's M. E. Church, and 4th av., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M.

STEWART.—On Monday, 5th inst., after a lo painful illness, DAVID STEWART, Jr., son of Dav Adelia Stewart, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invite attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Thursday, inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

At a special meeting of the Class of '69 of Columbia College, held on the 7th day of October, 1874, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our beloved classmate, DAVID STEWART, JR., has been relieved by death from the sufferings of a painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude.

Resolved, That we deplore the departure of a faithful friend, a finished gentleman and Christian man, and that we sympathize deeply with his family for the loss of one whose character and disposition have ever endeared him to all who knew him.

ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, President.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., Secretary.

Mr. SAMUEL A. WALSH left this City by steamer for New-Bedford on 18th September. Nothing has since been heard from him, and as the night was a boisterous one and nothing can be learned of his having arrived in New-Bedford, it is believed he was lost overboard. Mr. Walsh was about 58 years of age, six feet two inches in height, brown hair slightly tinged with gray, fair complexion, wore no beard or whiskers, and weighed about 220 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the body. Address

CHARLES ALLISON WALSH,
Post Office Box No. 967.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; on Wednesday at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday at 11:30 and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
A NEW VOLUME OF
THE BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.
Edited by RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

PROSPER MERIMEE'S LETTERS TO AN INCOGNITA.
WITH RECOLLECTIONS BY
LAMARTINE AND GEORGE SAND.
One vol., square 12mo. cloth..........$1 50

The now famous *Letters to an Incognita*, by Prosper Mérimée, the distinguished Academician, Senator, and author, are here translated for the first time. Their sparkling wit, keen raillery, incisive comments upon passing events, and clear characterizations of the celebrities with whom Mérimée was brought in contact, are not only entertaining, but fascinating. The letters derive additional piquancy from the glimpses they give of his devotion to, and ardent affection for, the *Incognita*. *The Twenty-five Years of My Life*, by Lamartine, is here given nearly complete. These memoirs are marked by a freshness and vividness, a grace, gayety, and frankness which the recollections of his early youth alone could inspire, and which must easily insure the narrative a place among the most popular of Lamartine's writings. The brief extracts from the *Reminiscences and Impressions* of George Sand, with which the volume closes, are characteristic and readable.

RECENTLY ISSUED:
Sixth Thousand of
PERSONAL REMINISCENCES BY
CHORLEY, PLANCHE, AND YOUNG.
Fifth Thousand of
ANECDOTE BIOGRAPHIES of THACKERAY AND DICKENS.
A New and Cheaper Edition of
JOWETT'S
DIALOGUES OF PLATO.
Four vols., crown 8vo. Price Reduced from $12 to $8.

Any of the above books will be sent, postpaid, to any address upon receipt of price, by
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

NOW READY.
ORIGINAL LISTS OF EMIGRANTS, RELIGIOUS EXILES, POLITICAL REBELS, SERVING MEN SOLD FOR A TERM OF YEARS, APPRENTICES, CHILDREN STOLEN, MAIDENS PRESSED, PERSONS OF QUALITY, AND OTHERS WHO WENT FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE AMERICAN PLANTATIONS, 1600-1700. With their Ages, the Localities where they formerly Lived in the Mother Country, the Names of the Ships in which they Embarked, and other Interesting Particulars. From MSS. Preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, England. Edited by JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN. 1 vol., crown 4to, half morocco, gilt top, $10. A few copies on large paper, $17 50.
J. W. BOUTON, No. 706 Broadway.

IN PREPARATION.
MANUAL OF METEOROLOGY.
BY
ALEX BUCHAN.
Third edition, revised and enlarged.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray st. and No. 27 Warren st.

THE CHURCH AND STATE WILL PUBLISH a daily edition during the session of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, containing a summary of the proceedings of the Convention, with criticisms upon current religious literature, and articles upon subjects of interest to the Church. Subscriptions received by A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., No. 770 Broadway; T. WHITTAKER, No. 2 Bible House; E. P. DUTTON, and at the office of
CHURCH AND STATE,
No. 139 8th st.
Price for the session, $1; single copies, six cents.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A LUCID DESCRIPTION OF LIVER AND STOMACH DISEASES, THEIR CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT. By Dr. SPRENG, late member of the New-York Academy of Medicine. Mailed for ten cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st., New-York City. The *Medical Lancet* says: "This excellent treatise reflects great credit upon its experienced author."

"THOMAS' SACRED QUARTETS AND ANTHEMS," just published by O. DITSON & CO., Boston and New-York. No choir should be without this superior collection. Sold by all dealers. Price, $2 50.

POLITICAL.

DIX AND ROBINSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

Of the Twenty-first Assembly District will hold a meeting at Headquarters, Muller's Hall, 3d av., between 125th and 126th sts., east side, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock. The Young Men's and German Republican Associations, and all Republicans of the District are cordially invited to attend. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Henry C. Robinson, R. Anderson Shafer, Dr. L. Goldschmidt, Frederick G. Gedney, John F. Zibley;

JAMES M. THOMSON, President.

S. S. DOTY, } Vice Presidents.
M. P. DORSCH, }

GEORGE REILLY, } Secretaries.
B. W. BEYEA, }

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE ASSOCIATION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held TUESDAY EVENING, at the rooms of the Association, No. 846 8th av., for the purpose of advocating the nomination of Mr. S. B. H. VANCE to the Mayoralty. After the transaction of regular business the meeting was addressed by the President and Mr. Frank Ethridge. Rooms of the Association open every evening from 7 to 10:30 for enrolment.

W. R. McCORD, President.
W. H. HYATT, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above association will be held at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock.

WM. GLASER, Sec. J. M. PATTERSON, JR., Pres.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their monthly meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Neuman's Hall, No. 475 9th av. Several good speakers will address the association. HENRY G. LEASK, President.
THOMAS STEWART, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Adjourned meeting at Dorscheil's Hall, 10th av., near 65th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock.

WM. H. BELLAMY, Vice President.
WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

LIZATION OF TAXES.

STATE OWNERS FAVOR EX-
ON ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

S OF LARGE TAX-PAYERS BEFORE
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND
S—GEN. BATCHELLER'S VIEWS.

sembly Committee of Ways and Means heir session yesterday morning in the f the Board of Aldermen to hear further ts bearing upon the equalization of the State Gen. Batcheller occupied the chair, the members were in attendance. those present were Alderman Mc- Alderman Koch, Alderman Vance, White, Mr. S. D. Moulton, Mr. Edward thews and Mr. Brander Matthews, Mr. aac Shearman, Mr. Pierson, and several other gentlemen interested in the adjustment of the laws regulating the impositions levied for the State tax. In calling the meeting to order, the Chairman said the committee would be glad to hear any further remarks Mr. Shearman desired to make. Mr. Shearman replied that he thought he had said all he had to say on the subject, and that if there was any other gentleman present who wished to give his views, he would prefer to hear him.

Alderman Koch said that the question at present before the Committee of Ways and Means was the most important matter ever before discussed in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. He stated that the several German tax associations in the City had engaged counsel to address them, who would state fully what it was the property-owners of the City desired. What they wanted was a law that would equalize the taxes of the State. He referred to the system of taxation adopted in England, and observed that it had the effect of dividing the people into two distinct classes, one being very poor, and the other very rich. He came to this country from Germany to do better, and he considered it his duty to prevent this country from becoming monarchical in its tendencies as the present system of taxation indicated. It was necessary to have the laws on taxation so framed that they would satisfy every one. They wanted what was right, what was honest, and for the welfare of the people at large, and to this subject their counsel would call their attention.

He was proceeding to address the committee at further length, when the Chairman called his attention to the fact that they did not meet for the purpose of being told that the present laws were inefficient. They were aware of all that, and what they wanted was practical suggestions.

Mr. Edward Matthews, one of the largest real estate owners in the City, then stated that he desired to make a few remarks upon the very important question under consideration. Everything he owned was in real estate, and it was well known that he paid a very large tax. Yet he would very much prefer to have all personal property exempted and have the whole burden of taxation put upon property in real estate. As a real-estate owner, he thought it well to make the statement before them. It was generally admitted that New-York was more advantageously situated than any other city in the world. It was a City where two-thirds of all the imports and exports for all the States of the Union where brought, and real estate on Manhattan Island ought to be as high as in any part of this country, or anywhere else. Such, however, was by no means the case. He referred to prices recently paid for real estate in other cities and said that there was no land in this City which would realize one-fourth of the price. In Paris land was sold four years ago at the rate of $300,000 and $400,000 for lots the same size as one of our City lots. And yet Paris was a city having no import or export trade, but had to depend altogether upon a fancy business. The lots he referred to were sold on the Boulevards. In all the German cities within the last four years the average increase in the value of real estate had been fifty per cent. He was in Boston last week, and found that rents were higher there than in New-York. If they asked why this was so, he could reply there was only one answer could be given to the question. It was caused by taxation, especially taxation upon mortgages. If mortgages were exempted from taxation, money would be lent at six per cent., and large numbers of property-owners would commence to build upon their property. It might be said that parties who loan money on mortgages were not all taxed. He did not think one-half the mortgages were taxed, yet the fear that existed on this point had the effect of driving money to other States. He had taken some pains to inquire what proportion of those doing business in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange lived in New-Jersey, and found that as many of them lived in New-Jersey as lived in New-York. Referring to the progress of building in this City, he said we were not building more than one house to every ten being put up in Philadelphia this year. This he attributed to the difficulty of obtaining money in New-York on mortgages, and he thought the Legislature should do everything in its power to remedy this state of things. This taxing of bonds and mortgages and the Usury law were damaging the City to the extent of over $40,000,000 a year. It seemed most remarkable that in this enlightened age we should have a system of taxation that forces capital away from our City. He hoped, therefore, that, whatever else the committee might see fit to recommend to the Legislature, they would not fail to urge the abolition of taxation on mortgages. Nobody would loan his money at seven per cent. and pay three per cent. taxation while he could make more profitable investments.

Mr. Alvord—What answer could we make to a farmer in the country if we pass such a law as you advocate, since it is well known that the average rate of interest they derive from capital is not over five per cent.?

Mr. Matthews replied that anything which tended to increase the population and wealth of the City would in return prove a benefit to the farmer by affording him a better market for his products. He wished them to remember that whatever benefited the city must necessarily benefit the country.

Mr. Shearman said he would like to ask who put the valuation of five per cent. upon the farmer's invested capital. He thought it was estimated at seven per cent.

Mr. Alvord said that as a rule, excepting the years of the rebellion, the State outside of New-York to-day might be canvassed, and it would not be found that the farmer had ever realized more than five per cent.

Mr. Sherman said there was nothing in the way of buying money better than the good old Protestant rule of private judgment; and there was nothing to prevent the farmer from making other investments if he thought it more desirable.

Mr. Matthews said he did not see how Mr. Alvord's objection could have anything to do with his argument. If he went into certain parts of the State he could find hundreds of millions of property in real estate that was not paying two per cent. If the farmer was not making five per cent. on his capital he could sell out, and put it into investments which would pay seven per cent.

Mr. Alvord—You do not understand me. I say that we cannot go to the farmers and make a law that will give other men seven per cent. while they are making only five per cent.

Mr. Matthews replied that the great bugbear was this: The members of the committee agreed with his views, but when they go to Albany they act not according to their own sense of justice or equity, but in accordance with the wishes of their constituents. But the members should enlighten their constituents upon the subject, and if the matter was sufficiently explained to them he believed they would agree upon the point. He knew a great many parties who owned vacant lots in the City who were waiting to borrow money to put up buildings. He would ask them to look at all the vacant lots everywhere up town rented for two and three hundred dollars that were worth $20,000 each. He concluded by observing that if an impetus was given to the building interests, thousands of persons would return to the City, and by this means its aggregate wealth would be largely increased.

Mr. Pierson made a brief address to the committee, in the course of which he said that Mr. Wells proposed a plan which in the main embraced what they wanted. The experience of most men in New-York was about the same. From his own experience he knew that instead of capital accumulating it was being driven from the City. He advocated the removal of the tax upon mortgages.

Mr. White spoke in favor of the abolition of taxation on personal property. He said that the State managed to get about $250,000 taxes under the present system, on assessments made upon people who were dead or had left the country.

Mr. Matthews said he paid more tax himself than six counties in the State, and although he did that, he was in favor of taxing real estate, to the exclusion of personal property, and he felt satisfied that if mortgages were exempted, his property would very soon be improved twenty per cent.

Gen. Batcheller—Allow me to say that the question of the exemption of mortgages has been very prominently before the Legislature, and was ably argued. I was opposed to it, and I believe it is useless to argue for the abolition of taxation on any special kind of property. You cannot convince the average legislator of its fairness. I do not think it would be right to make an exception in favor of any kind of property. If you exempt bonds and mortgages you must also exempt bank notes and other kinds of personal property. If an exemption were made in favor of bonds and mortgages every other class of investments would be called in and would be put into that kind of securities. There has been an unhealthy state of speculation all over the State, and I think it is so in New-York. If such exemption as that referred to was made, I am very sure I would prefer bonds and mortgages to any other securities. We have received a great many valuable suggestions from you from Mr. Shearman and from Mr. Andrews and other gentlemen, but I think it desirable to make this statement for the guidance of those who came before the committee to make suggestions.

Mr. Matthews said he was willing to have all personal property exempted, with the exception of corporations.

Mr. Alvord said that all kinds of property should bear an equal proportion of taxation. He held that the property-owners of New-York were not assessed thirty per cent., although they say they are assessed sixty per cent. The difficulty was that the moment a departure was made from the actual value of property, it followed that taxation should fall heavy upon one class of persons and light upon others. In the country they paid seventy-five per cent. on the actual value of their property. Most of the difficulty arose from that accursed system which was adopted by the Assessors of endeavoring to get as low an assessment as they could. But they were now brought up to a point where these calculations should be made equal for the entire State. That, he said, was his view of things. He agreed with the Chairman that the moment bonds and mortgages were exempted, there would be a tendency to draw capital out of other investments to take up these securities.

Mr. Matthews said that if all personal property was excepted that would not be the case.

Mr. Alvord—If you do this you do a great wrong to the owner of real estate in the country. The idea of an exemption in a peculiar class of property appears to me to be almost nonsense, because you must do it at the expense of a machinery that must cost something to carry it out. I do not believe there is any way under heaven to arrive at a fair system, except by taxing all property that is protected by the laws.

Mr. Pierson said that was a beautiful idea, but it could not be carried out.

Mr. Alvord replied by referring to the laws of Ohio, and said he believed it could be effectively accomplished. He assumed the valuation of New-York to be $2,100,000,000. The State of Ohio was valued at $1,500,000,000, but if Ohio was valued according to the same system as New-York, its valuation would not be $500,000,000.

Mr. Shearman stated that he went to Ohio a week ago to make a personal examination into the working of their system of taxation, and he found that only one person in every fifteen adults was taxed at all, it being impossible to execute the law. An attempt was made by one of the officers to enforce the law at Cleveland, but the attempt gave rise to mob law, and he had to abandon the project and resign his position. The fact was, that the law was not executed in Ohio at all. The conclusion he came to was, that the law there was a humbug, as it was here.

Mr. Alvord asked if the gentleman's doctrine was that, if there were ten murderers committed in this State, and that eight of them could not be punished, penalties should be abolished altogether?

Mr. Shearman said he did not hold that view. Mr. Stewart was compelled to be a tax collector for $20,000,000, and it was no burden upon him.

After some further discussion between Mr. Shearman and Mr. Alvord, Mr. Severn D. Moulton said the system of taxation at present adopted in this City should not be tolerated. He referred to the fact that shoemakers, tailors, and junk-dealers were assessed at from three to five thousand on personal estate. And these men never had a thousand dollars, and never expected to. Of course they never came near the Commissioners, and the tax in consequence had to be levied upon the City. He had heard it suggested before that day that it would be a good plan to put the entire tax on real estate. He had always objected to that, but he was satisfied that if such a system were adopted the improvement which would be effected on this kind of property would be sufficient to repay it in five years. He said that in speaking of the subject of taxation they forgot the fact that there was a load of debt upon this City far beyond what appeared to the public. It was caused by the wild projects of building parks and boulevards, and making other improvements in the City fully twenty years in advance. He recommended the abolition of the present Department of Parks, and the suspension of all unnecessary improvements.

After some further remarks the committee took a recess until 3 o'clock, and, on resuming, the following resolution, offered by Mr. T. B. Brewer, was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee be conveyed to Hon. George H. Andrews for the valuable and interesting statements on the subject of general taxation, and that he be respectfully requested to furnish a copy, to be published in pamphlet form, for the use of this committee.

The afternoon session was occupied in hearing the remarks from Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins as the representative of the Tax-payers' Society of the City of New-York, an organization composed of 4,500 German tax-payers. He said the association deemed it entirely practicable to enforce, through the law and the assessors, a fair and just assessment of real estate for taxation throughout the whole State. With personal property it was very different. He then proceeded to sketch the plans which the association proposed for the consideration of the committee, and he would come before them at their next session with documents embodying the views of the association.

The session then adjourned.

POLICE TRIALS.

A DISREPUTABLE WITNESS—THE CASE OF PATROLMAN SHAW—CHARGES OF INTOXICATION.

At the Police trials yesterday before President Matsell a rather remarkable case was investigated. It appears that at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult. Patrolman William Z. Ripley, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested Nellie Russell, (whose husband is at present in Sing Sing for larceny,) whom he found intoxicated and acting in a disorderly manner in Carmine street. On the way to the station-house the woman abused and threatened him in a shameful manner. The officer made a complaint of intoxication and disorderly conduct against the woman and related the circumstances of the arrest to Sergt. Townes, who was in command. The Sergeant, notwithstanding the positive nature of the patrolman's complaint, discharged the woman and reprimanded the officer severely for making the arrest, and, not content with this action, made a complaint against the officer before the Commissioners. The officer, in his defense, insisted that the woman was drunk and disorderly in the street, and produced Sergt. Murray of the Fifteenth Precinct and a number of Police officers, to show the notoriously bad character of the woman, but the President would not hear the testimony, as her disreputable character had been conceded. This same female figured in the Police trials last week, where she appeared as a witness in the case of Patrolman Finley of the Fifteenth Precinct, against whom a complaint had been made for not arresting her while she was intoxicated, and acting in a disorderly manner in University Place and Twelfth street. She was then shown to be one of the vilest characters in the Fifteenth Ward. The case was referred to the Board for decision.

The case of Patrolman William Shaw, of the Twentieth Precinct, was called up. This officer, it will be remembered, was charged by James McKenna with having robbed him of $2,000 while he was lying drunk on a stoop in West Twenty-eighth street on the morning of June 24. The officer was tried in the Court of General Sessions for grand larceny, but the jury failed to agree, standing six for conviction and six for acquittal. The District Attorney subsequently entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case. He was yesterday placed on trial before President Matsell for failing to report that McKenna was robbed, and also for not having arrested McKenna when he found him drunk on the street. The evidence was similar to that given on the trial of the officer. This case was also referred to the Board.

Patrolman Andrew Clark, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was tried for being grossly intoxicated while on duty at the American Institute Fair. The accused did not put in an appearance, having tendered his resignation, and in his absence the evidence of Capt. Gunner and Roundsman Magee was taken, which was positive in regard to the offense. Patrolman Frederick Quinn, Twenty-seventh Precinct, charged with intoxication, also sent in his resignation, which was not accepted, and did not appear when called. Both cases were referred to the board.

Patrolmen Lorton B. Hildreth and Leverett Barnes, of the Twenty-second Precinct, were arraigned, charged with having failed to discover a burglary at the residence of Mr. Stern, No. 132 West Forty-seventh street, on which occasion $2,000 worth of clothing and silver were carried off. The officers proved that the family had left the house without having notified the Police, who consequently were not to blame for the burglary.

THE ROBBERY OF AN IMMIGRANT.

The particulars of the robbing and assaulting of Michael Small, lately landed in this country, have been already published in THE TIMES, as well as the arrest of two of his assailants. The robbery took place in the White Star House on West street, near Tenth street. Yesterday Thomas Maylor was arrested, charged with being another of the gang concerned in the robbery. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Smith held Maylor in $2,000 bail.

POWERS OF THE KINGS COUNTY CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

For some time past a dispute has been in progress between the Kings County Board of Supervisors and the Charity Commissioners, relative to their respective powers under the law in connection with apportioning and fixing the salaries of the employes in the institutions under the care of the Commissioners. The Supervisors refused to audit the bills of the officials appointed by the Charity Commissioners, on the ground that their appointment was illegal. In order to test the question, Armand Koeffer, one of the employes appointed by the Charity Commissioners, obtained a mandamus directing the Board of Supervisors to show cause why they should not be compelled to pay his salary. Judge Pratt heard argument of counsel on the matter, and yesterday rendered a decision against the Supervisors. He decides that under the law of 1871 the Commissioners could appoint officials, but that the power to fix the rate of compensation and pay was vested in the Supervisors. In 1874 (April 2) this law was changed. The power to appoint and remove (except the store-keepers) was continued in the Commissioners, and they were authorized to fix the salaries of the employes. The Judge says that the new authorization takes from the Supervisors the power to change or modify the salaries so fixed, and the acts of the Commissioners, in the absence of mistake or fraud, are conclusive. The Judge has been informed that the Charity Appropriation is exhausted, but this, he remarks, is not before the court.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 8: Nos. 129, 160, 106, 125, 173, 141, 138, 156.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
41—East River National Bank vs. Murray.
42—Anderson vs. New-York, Housatonic, and N. Railroad Co. et al.
59—Treacy vs. Kamak, &c., (No. 1.)
60—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
66—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Luft, &c.
86—De Kuhn vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
118—McNamara vs. Sexton, &c.
137—Matter of Chalmers, et al.
148—De Kuhn vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
152—Monaghan vs. Blake, &c.
Call No. 161—Stephen vs. Casbacker.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Lawrence and Daniels, J. J.

Nos.
136—People ex rel. Tenth National Bank vs. Green.
137—People, &c., vs. Board Trustee Common Schools.
138—People, &c., Board of Education of New-York.
139—Rusk, &c., vs. Soutter, Executor, et al.
15—Darling vs. Brewster et al.
19—Birdsall vs. Birdsall.
25—Darragh vs. McKim.
41—Oppenheimer vs. Walker et al.
44—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York vs. Lepzeger et al.
47—Watson vs. Church et al.
82—Dorn vs. Smith et al.
97—Spratt vs. Huntington.
98—Same vs. Same.
141—Gilman vs. Redington.
142—Gilman vs. Gilman.
143—McClellan et al. vs. Redington.
144—Gilman vs. Gilman.
145—Gilman vs. Gilman et al.
146—People ex rel. Commissioner Public Charities vs. Sanders.
147—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen, Jr.
149—Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Lacey, Executor, et al.
150—Same vs. Same.
151—Platt et al., Executors, vs. Platt.
152—People ex rel. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Commissioners of Taxes, &c.
153—Gilman et al. vs. Gilman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned until Oct. 19, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2200—Nesmith vs. Baker.
2202—Crane vs. Van Pelt et al.
2206—The Second Nat'l Bank, N. Y., vs. Martin et al.
2208—The Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. vs. Davis et al.
2210—Rhinelander, Executor, &c., vs. Gross.
2212—Aborn, Survivor, &c., vs. Davis et al.
2214—Salcott vs. Burnap.
2216—Parrott vs. Colby.
2220—Hughes vs. Paraf.
2222—Budlong vs. Webber.
2226—Cuthbert vs. Childs.
2228—Paton et al. vs. Carey et al.
2230—Beard et al. vs. Hill.
2232—Reid vs. Clark.
2234—The Bull's Head B'k vs. Read.
2236—Funke et al. vs. French et al.
2238—Briggs vs. Butler et al.
2242—Pendleton vs. Murray.
2252—Messir vs. Paraf.
2254—Mitchell et al. vs. Cole et al.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
2921—Smith vs. The Mayor.
1475—McGibbon vs. Davison.
99½—Alker P. Admer vs. Salomon et al.
1729—Kellar vs. Lautz.
1821—De Kuhn vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey.
1823—Palester et al. vs. North German Lloyd.
1825—Eyerson et al. vs. Hunter et al.
1872—Bass et al. vs. Gurney.
1829—Knapp vs. Ripley.
1831—De Kuhn vs. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
1833—Bissichs vs. McKenzie.
1837—Ettinger vs. Toplits.
1839—Griggs et al. vs. Corning.
1841—Wright et al. vs. Menzesheimer et al.
1843—Arthur et al. vs. Higgins.
1845—Romain et al. vs. Jones et al.
1847—Bissell, assignee, &c., vs. Ayres.
1849—Martin et al. vs. Liverpool & London Globe Insurance Co.
1851—Lesher et al. vs. Koessner.
1853—Smith et al. vs. Wolf.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
1133½—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Mechanics' and T. Insurance Co.
261—Smith vs. Frost.
677—Requa vs. Campbell.
679—Beamish, Receiver, vs. Drigg.
683—Jenkins vs. Murray, Executor.
1074—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.
713—Solomon vs. Laskey et al.
715—Sterry vs. Doremus et al.
717—Silver et al vs. Hunter.
721—Purdy vs. Spellman.
723—The Bull's Head Bank vs. Harrison et al.
733—Simon vs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co. of N. Y.
735—The Bull's Head Bank vs. Stetson.
737—Brewster et al. vs. Taylor.
739—Carrington vs. Ward.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Oct. 12, 1874.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
59—Ross vs. Rose et al.
47—Capron et al. vs. Tollett.
19—Broadway E. S. Co. vs. American S. P. C. A.
20—Andrews vs. American S. P. C. A.
21—Johnson vs. American S. P. C. A.
22—Marshall vs. American S. P. C. A.
33—Beach vs. Glass.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
1773—Shea vs. Larkin.
1991—McGowan vs. The Mayor.
1035—Krymborg vs. O'Brien.
600—Hexter vs. Brennan.
1902—Carmady vs. The Mayor.
1905—Kelly vs. The Mayor.
2019—Johnson vs. The Mayor.
195—Klohr vs. O'Brien.
1192—Gardiner vs. O'Reilly.
1193—Reese vs. Rutherford.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devos.
1196—Prouty vs. Eiston.
1197—Crosby vs. Duffy.
1198—Hazard vs. Donnelly.
1199—Roosevelt vs. Kobbe.
1201—Haegerty vs. Cunningham.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
1166—Towle vs. Little et al.
1157—Wood vs. The New-York, New-Haven, and Harlem Railroad Company.
2137—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.
2027—McMullen vs. The Mayor, &c.
1182—Savage vs. Oppenheim.
1183—Kelly vs. Baker et al.
1184—McCann vs. Smith et al.
1185—Woods vs. Smith et al.
1186—Mattle vs. Parsons.
1187—Ryan, Administrator, vs. Burke.
1188—Lattimer vs. Livermore.
1189—Mowry vs. Goodheart.
1190—Butler vs. White.
1191—Deed vs. Howell.
1192—Gardiner vs. O'Reilly.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
225—McGuire vs. Leib.
75—McClanachan vs. Schillinger.
275—Zucker vs. Zucker.
881—Mercelliott vs. Stratton et al.
1005—Horne vs. Gruggenem.
128—Seer vs. Hoffman et al.
655—Cabot et al. vs. Lawrence et al.
92—McCullough vs. Wright.
261—Quigby vs. Todd.
1028—Klein vs. McLean.
379—Barrett vs. Mott.
966—Steele vs. McKenzie.
1086—Schwarzchild vs. Oppenheim.
304—Paddock, Jr., vs. Stevens, impleaded.
309—Hunt vs. Schwars.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
1035—Witty et al. vs. McNulty.
1038—Koehler vs. Ford.
1239—Picard vs. Turner et al.
1240—Bernhard vs. Turner et al.
405—Wiggin vs. Baker et al.
965—Cohen vs. Hickling.
924—Picoli vs. Ehrlich.
283—Bruce vs. Leon et al.
1286—Cullham vs. The Mayor, &c.
1219—Japha vs. Moses et al.
1105½—Fitzgerald vs. Brummer.
934—Nitter vs. Stubbers.
1203—Schuchman vs. Doerge.
296—Hill et al. vs. Elliott.
297—Stanbury vs. Carey.
298—Plattberg vs. Spreaton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
737—Matthews vs. Fay.
377—Lowenthal vs. Connor.
1046—Epstein vs. Isaacs.
1201—Sanchez vs. McKinley.
1216—Hall vs. Newcomb.
1037½—Williams vs. Sackett.
1194—Kramer vs. Goldstein et al.
442—McNamara vs. Fallman.
1122—Orgler vs. Allen.
1057—Southard vs. Reed.
299—Gumbernot vs. Tarbel.
300—Tillinghast vs. Schwab, impl'd.
301—Junker et al. vs. Freeman.
302—Eimer et al. vs. Miller.
303—Herzog vs. Aufrichtig.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Wm. Edwards, Michael Davis, burglary.
Francis Teevans, Charles Lankin, larceny.
Charles Moulton, larceny.
William Moore, larceny.
James Murphy, larceny.
Abram Cohen, larceny.
John McDonald, larceny.
William Helens, larceny.
Charles Sauford, larceny from the person.
John Kelly, larceny from the person.
John Powers, larceny from the person.
Patrick Burke, receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Weeks vs. Gerson; opinion.

Adler vs. Le Baron, &c.; memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

Woolsey vs. Frenor; Ihl vs. Ihl; memorandums.

In the matter of Mead; motion denied.

Swain vs. Swain; denied.

Riddle vs. Schmidlin; Receiver appointed.

Beggs vs. Goodwin; motion granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Andrews vs. Vreeland; the matter must be brought upon motion as previously directed by me.

Batt vs. McDermott; De Luce vs. Kelly; Ronalds vs. Thomas et al.; Carlin et al. vs. Cox; Sloane vs. Brainard; motions granted.

Devery vs. Geoghegan; Levy vs. Levy; memorandums.

In the matter of Burchill; report confirmed and order granted.

Gillilan vs. Hunt; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Cody vs. Doyle; report confirmed.

Murray vs. Harway et al.; motion to permit defendant to withdraw counter claim granted; motion for a reference is denied; memorandums.

Brunswick vs. Patterson; motion denied.

Wemple vs. Society for the Church of Puritans; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Logan vs. Quinn; undertaking approved.

Fellows vs. Muller et al.; Referee's report confirmed, and judgment for sale of mortgaged premises.

Durando et al. vs. Duncan; Referee's report in partition confirmed, and judgment for sale, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Casey vs. Curry; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Loew.

Weed vs. Cambreling; motion to vacate injunction granted, without costs.

Lord vs. Turner; motion to discharge Receiver granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barrett.

TRANSFER OF A SLANDER SUIT.

William C. De Hart vs. Rufus Hatch.—Plaintiff sued defendant to recover damages for slander, defendant having, as plaintiff charges, circulated the slanderous report that plaintiff was drunk on the bridge of the ship Colon. The case came up on a motion to remove it to the Marine Court under the recent act authorizing the transfer of slander and other specified causes to the latter court. The motion was opposed on the part of Mr. Hatch on the ground that the communication charged against him was a privileged one, and that from the Marine Court he could have no appeal except by the favor of the Court of Common Pleas. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Donohue and a Jury.

LIGHTING THE CITY.

Thomas Connor vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiff sued to recover from the City a bill for over $75 for lighting the City lamps during the latter portion of the year 1869. The defense was that at the time the services were rendered there was no appropriation, the original appropriation of $1,530,205 for the year having been exhausted on the 18th of October of that year, and before the services in suit had been performed. There being no other dispute in the case except this point of law raised by defendant, Judge Donohue overruled it, and gave judgment for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

SUIT AGAINST A HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY—$5,000 DAMAGES.

Jenny Twomley vs. The Tenth Avenue and Central Park Railroad Company.—Plaintiff sued to recover damages to the extent of $10,000 for the fracture of a limb, charged to have been caused by the negligence of the servants of defendant. It appeared that at Twenty-ninth street the plaintiff, with other passengers, believing that a train of the Hudson River Railroad was about to collide with the horse car, jumped out and sustained the injuries complained of. It was claimed on her part that the driver was recklessly daring in driving across the track immediately in front of the train, while on the part of the defendant it was claimed the fault was plaintiff's, she having become needlessly frightened, and thus by her own negligence having contributed to her injuries, the car not having been struck by the train, and no one who remained in it having been injured. This is the second trial of the cause, the jury having disagreed on the first trial. On the present trial, the jury found in favor of plaintiff, giving her a verdict for $5,000.

Dexter A. Hawkins for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Oct. 10 bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 26.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

MR. DEGARMO, NO. 82 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st., will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 10. Particulars in circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ventilate

Your houses, schools, churches, banks, offices, factories, and public buildings, without draft or current, by using Maine's Patent Portable Window Ventilator. Price, $5 per window. Send for circular with testimonials.
H. C. TERRY & CO.,
No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

NEWSPAPERS.—A COMPETENT EDITOR ENgaged on a daily paper having several hours leisure daily, will devote them to a class or other journal. Address JOURNALIST, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

STUTTERING.—DR. WHITE, OF THE UNITED States Stammering Institute, is permanently located at No. 132 East 29th st., New-York. Best references. No pay until cured. Call or send for circular.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A BUTLER SPRING LIFTING MAchine, second hand, but in good order. Call or address BUTLER LIFTING CURE, No. 180 5th av.

PROPOSALS.

CONCRETE FLAGGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for concrete flagging on the plaza at 5th av., 58th and 59th sts.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GRANITE, STONE, AND MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for granite, stone, and mason work to erect a fountain on Madison square.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SLATING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for slating Museum of Natural History in Central Park.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGlish Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A REFINED AND WELL-EDUCATED LADY would like a position in a widower's family to preside over the household, and take charge of the education of children between the age of eight and fourteen; the highest testimonials furnished. Address L. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A STRANGE LADY OF REFINEMENT AND culture, an excellent musician and speaking French, German, and Italian, wishes immediately, a situation in any respectable capacity. Address A. A. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. 1,233 Broadway.

AT SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27TH st.—Cooks, laundresses, waiters, coachmen, all Swedish; City or country. MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO GERman young women; one as thorough, good cook; can wash and iron well; the other as chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; for City or country; together or separate; have satisfactory references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly-respectable Swedish young woman, thoroughly understands her business, as chamber-maid and waitress; best testimonials; country or City; sober, honest, neat, tidy, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH chamber-maid and plain sewer, who speaks French; can wait on a middle-aged or invalid lady if necessary, and would not object to go South, or to Europe, or any other place; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is very quick and orderly, and a good waitress; is accustomed to the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid or waitress or parlor-maid, or is willing to do middle work in a house. Can be seen at No. 320 Madison av., where the best City references can be given.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid, or chamber-work and waiting, or care children; is willing and obliging; is a neat sewer; has thirteen years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS chamber-maid and plain seamstress; speaks good English; is neat, willing, and obliging; best City references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as chamber-maid, seamstress, waitress, lady's maid, or grown children; good references. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—BY TWO Welsh girls; one as chamber-work, laundry; other as nurse, seamstress, or wait on a lady; City reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and nurse; best reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 74 West 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best of City reference. Inquire of her late employer at No. 43 East 19th st. for two days, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 571 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced person with the best City references; a small family preferred. Apply at No. 761 2d av., near 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant young girl, seventeen years of age, to assist with chamber-work and take care of children. Call at No. 329 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 422 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO YOUNG Welsh girls, one as chamber-maid and fine washing, other as child's nurse or wait on a lady. Call for two days at No. 222 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 1,136 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT German girl as chamber-maid or laundress; has best references. Call at No. 7 2d av., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable; is a thorough, good French, English, and German cook; meats, game, bone, lard, pastries, creams, jellies; can get up all kinds of nice side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; best testimonials; one year in last place. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ALSATIAN COOK; cooked in Paris for a long time; understands the cooking in all branches; is efficient, clean, and industrious; has first-class references. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Jacquin's.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS family cook, who will assist with the washing, and a first-class laundress who will assist with the chamber-work; wages, $16 to $18, so as to be both together; have the best of City references, and a lady to be seen. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE NEW-ENGLAND WOman; a first-class cook, washer, and ironer; for a private family; makes good bread and biscuit, and can flute, polish, &c.; wages moderate, but wishes a steady place; City or country. No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO NORWEgian girls, speaking English, in City or country, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other for servant girl; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as cook; willing to assist in the washing; is a good family cook and an excellent baker, &c. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American Protestant woman, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would be willing to do general house-work in a small family. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is good cook, washer, and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH WOMEN; ONE is good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; City or country; have good recommendations. Are to be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman; she is a very good cook; meats, game, fowl, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, nice side dishes; good baker, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD AMERICAN COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking, and is a good baker of bread; has a good seven years' reference; has lived with first-class families and is highly recommended. Call at No. 242 East 25th st., near 2d av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid and waitress.—By two very capable, neat Norwegian girls; will do the work between them; either in City or country; wages moderate; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR ASSIST in Washing.—By a German woman; she is an excellent cook, German, French, English, &c.; country or City; good baker; very good testimonials. Call at Bookham's No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, boning, larding; can get up all kinds of side-dishes; good references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; can furnish the best of references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD ENGLISH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; course washing not objected to; two and a half years' good City reference. Call at No. 206 East 59th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a short distance in the country; references. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST CLASS FAMILY COOK WITH long references; the lady will see any one for her in City. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, at Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to plain washing; good City reference. Call at No. 137 7th av.

COOK.—IS AN EXCELLENT BAKER OF ALL kinds; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 201 East 39th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY FINE, FIRST-CLASS COOK; has very best City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF REFerence. Inquire at No. 63 West 33d st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED WOMAN AS good cook and first-class laundress; good reference. Apply at No. 141 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN COOK IN a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN OLD DRESS-MAKER will work very reasonably at her own room; silks, $15; worsteds, $12. Call or address Tyson's Circulating Library, No. 745 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WOULD like a few more engagements by the day or week as dress-maker and seamstress; would take her own machine if required. Call or address at No. 22 Bond st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER desires an engagement by the day, or would take work at home at reasonable prices. Call at No. 106 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who is also a thorough seamstress; refers to present employer, No. 160 West 11th st.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE shortest notice with first-class colored help, male and female, for any capacity, at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

GERMAN DIRECTORY

For capable and trustworthy servants, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL for general work; is glad to work in a respectable family where she will be kindly treated and have a permanent place; wages less an object than a desirable situation. No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN; UNDERstands upper and lower housekeeping, cooking, &c. Address Miss K. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 205 East 38th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do everything about a house and house-work; wages no object; City or country; is tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French young woman, as first-class seamstress; cuts and fits; is an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker; can furnish the very best of reference. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman who understands her business well; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; has two years' recommendations from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY EFFICIENT LAUNdress, who can do fluting and puffing; is not afraid of work; is obliging, and of good disposition; is a Protestant; would do some chamber-work; has several years' references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A competent laundress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a boarding-house; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning, or would take washing home; best City reference. Apply at No. 219 East 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class laundress to go out by the day; good City reference. Address L., Box No. 28 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 241 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing; best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 6 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; references unexceptionable. Call or address for two days at No. 49 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress, or would assist with chamber-work; four years' references. Apply at No. 161 West 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress in a private family; can go as first-class laundress; good City reference. Call or address No. 326 East 36th st., third floor, for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City references; City preferred. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MAID; dresses hair and makes dresses; will voyage to Europe or any other part, if necessary; has very good references. To be seen at the French Bureau of Bongrand, No. 1,233 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman as parlor-maid or chamber-maid; references from first-class family. Call or address for two days at No. 49 East 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman, who is an excellent seamstress; would like a place in a private family to take care of growing children; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman, who is an excellent seamstress; would like a place in a private family to take care of small or growing children; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE care of growing children and do plain sewing, or to wait on an old lady and do light work or chamber-work and waiting. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 19 East 21st st. Good City reference.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO South for the Winter as infant's nurse, or would wait upon an invalid lady; six years' City reference from last place. Apply for two days at No. 192 Madison av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS NURSE or governess; can take full charge of growing children; has had many years' experience; no objections to travel; first-class City reference. Call at No. 134 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT INfant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; has many years' experience in the above capacities. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT FROM BIRTH; is thoroughly experienced and competent, either with sick or well; careful, kind and obliging; country or City or travel; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, as nurse; can take baby from birth, bring it up on the bottle, care it night and day; a good sewer; no objection to the country or hotel; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 302 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse; is accustomed to children of any age, and can take the entire charge of an infant; has four years' reference from her last place. Address M. H., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has City references. Call at No. 323 East 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at 120 West 30th st., near 6th av., in the confectionery.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress, or any kind of up-stairs work required; good reference from last place. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE TO AN invalid, or to take charge of an elderly person; she has two years' references from her present employer. Call at No. 306 East 15th st., (Stuyvesant square.)

NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, long in this country, with good City references; will do chamber-work; is very fond of children. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO WAIT on an invalid lady or take charge of grown children, sew, and make herself generally useful; no objections to the country. Call at No. 323 5th av.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISters, one as nurse, the other for chamber-work. Apply at present employer's, No. 292 West 12th st., Thursday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

NURSE OR MAID.—UNDERSTANDS HAIRdressing, and is capable of taking care of a young baby; would like to travel; has the best of City references. Call at No. 75 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE TO growing children, or to assist in sewing; best reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 74 West 12th st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT PROTestant woman, as nurse to a sick lady; is faithful and trustworthy; will make herself otherwise useful; can be well recommended. Call at 230 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS wet nurse; milk one month old. Apply at No. 52 Nostrand av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE or to do chamber-work; has good reference. Call or address No. 256 West 31st st., in the tailor store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL (Protestant) as nurse; best of references given. Call at No. 427 3d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL, with good reference, as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid for young misses. Call at 67 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress or light work and sewing; best references. Apply at No. 891 Broadway, near 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS NURSE OR chamber-maid in a private family; good reference. Call or address No. 107 West 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands family sewing and dress-making; expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will wait on a lady; City reference. Call at No. 24 West 38th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on several machines; has a good knowledge of dress-making; will go by the day or take a place by the month; good reference. Call on or address No. 225 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—TO WAIT ON AN ELDERLY lady and sew, by a woman of experience, with ten years' City reference. Call for three days at No. 155 East 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO understands dress-making; can cut, fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Apply at No. 35 Park av.

TO GO OUT BY THE DAY.—BY A PERSON who works for the best of families; is a first-class assistant in a laundry or dining-room; best references. Address by note, M. Smith, No. 310 East 34th st.

TITUS' COLORED SERVANTS' AGENCY, Established 1858.—Removed to No. 142 Amity st., one door from 6th av.; best recommended help in City.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is perfectly trustworthy; several years' reference; is bright and tidy. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, and everything that belongs to waiting; can take the place of a man; best City testimonials; eight years in the two last places as waitress; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND REGUlar waitress; has the best of City long references; families will see any one for her. Call at or address 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who has the best of City references; is in every respect first-class; wages $15. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS waitress; understands her business thoroughly; City reference. Call at 209 West 19th st., first floor.

MALES.

A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER DESIRES a situation as a general watch repairer in or about town, (North or South;) first-class recommendations given. Apply, by letter, to Mr. J. F. B., care of Mr. John Simmons, chronometer maker, No. 43 Nassau st., New-York. Applicant speaks Italian, French, and English.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER; four years' reference from last place. Apply to or address, for two days, J. A., No. 1,466 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., florist's.

COOK AND CARVER.—BY A RELIABLE, faithful man, in a hotel or saloon at moderate wages; is capable, willing, and steady; well recommended. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTestant married man, aged thirty years, who can take care of horses, carriages, harness, &c., drive, care cattle, milk, do gardening, tend greenhouse, and general work about a gentleman's place; would like room for family to live; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A single man, aged twenty-eight years, who can take care of horses and cows, drive, milk, do plain gardening, tend steam or hot air furnace, and do general work about a place; wages moderate; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife, aged twenty-six years; no children; man as coachman and groom; also willing to be useful; wife a good cook, laundress, and butter maker; best recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man; understands the care and management of horses; is temperate, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; will give satisfaction to any gentleman; first-class reference. Call or address W. T., No. 9 Chambers st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITuation for a thorough, trustworthy coachman; married, but without encumbrances; will undertake care of gentleman's house in the country; excellent testimonials and recommendations. Address "William," Box No. 803 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE COLORED man as coachman; is a first-class driver, and understands his duties in every respect; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address S. G., No. 7 West 9th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give nine years' reference from last employer. Can be seen by calling or addressing for two days S., private stable, No. 38 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man; understands the care and management of horses; is temperate, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; will give satisfaction to any gentleman; first-class reference. Call or address W. T., No. 9 Chambers st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, MIDDLE-AGED Protestant man; is a City driver, and understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; with good City references. Address H. D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT man of long experience and capability; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call or address M. W., Box No. 81 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; can give best City reference. Call or address M. H., No. 145 5th av., corner 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man; no objections to the country; has good City references. Call or address J. D., No. 143 West 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED young man; is a good driver and groom; has excellent reference. Call at Mr. Coleman's saddlery store, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS coachman, groom, or useful man on a gentleman's place; best of reference from last place; City or country. Call on or address Kiernan, No. 339 East 47th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, young man; City or country; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, English; good City reference. Address T. Johnstone, No. 46 Vandam st., City.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man; refers to his present employer, at No. 137 Madison av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM IN A PRIVATE family. Call or address W. J. H., 16 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFERENCE unexceptionable. Address T. P., 142 East 18th st.

COLLECTOR OR DELIVERER.—BY AN ENGlishman, age thirty-two, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; the best of security given as to honesty, &c. Address R. H. W., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

ENGINEER.—CAN DO HIS OWN REPAIRS; CITY or country. Address for one week, R. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTant, (Scotch,) aged thirty-eight years, who can do all parts of flower and vegetable gardening, including greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, fruits, &c.; also a good farmer and coachman; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL, COMPETENT married man, who is a successful propagater and plant man; also experienced in growing grapes, mushrooms, peaches, and fruits and vegetables of all kinds; would overlook a farm in connection with the garden if required; the best of City references. Call or address E. J. C., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY AN EXPERIenced, reliable, and trustworthy man to take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; can furnish the best of recommendations from former employers. For particulars address Michael F. Dalton, care Marston & Son, No. 95 Beaver st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE, MARRIED man, whose testimonials and references will show that he is capable of conducting the most extensive and best place in the country. Address Horticulturist, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORIST AND grape culturist; understands gardening in all its departments; accustomed to the entire management of a gentleman's place. Address H., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—ANY ONE DESIRING THE SERVICES OF an experienced male nurse may address A. Walter, No. 212 East 39th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG MAN as useful man; very respectable and educated, as porter, in store, garden, farm, or drive; good groom; do the work and take care of gentleman's place; care furnace and milk; speaks English well; good testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, AS useful man or groom on a gentleman's place; best of reference furnished. Call on or address Hugh Keenan, No. 339 East 47th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—A YOUNG GIRL, FOURTEEN years old, wishes a steady home; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 81 East 10th st., present employer's.

USEFUL MAN.—IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, by a middle-aged steady single man to take care of horses, and be useful generally. Address J. B., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address Y. Z., Box No. 35 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN, AS WAITER IN A private family; speaks good English, and has the best of reference; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to be useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has seven years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITer; thoroughly understands his duties; good City reference. Address L. G., Box No. 73, No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS waiter in a private family; understands his duties; has excellent City reference from his last employer. Call on O. W., No. 66 West 34th st., in green-house.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer; thoroughly understands his duties, and has first-class City reference. Call or address No. 252 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN A PRIVATE family; good recommendations. Apply at present employer's, No. 6 West 22d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER in a private family; best of City reference. Address G. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; good recommendations. Apply at present employer's, No. 6 West 22d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE—FRANCAISE ET son mari comme waiter désire se placer ensemble dans une famille privée; de bonne référence; seront donnés. S'adresser No. 102 West 24th st., aux p. 1er.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN OF CULture and refinement, a middle-aged lady without incumbrances, to take charge of a widower's family, consisting of himself and two young children; the applicant must be practical and thoroughly competent in every respect, and well recommended. Address HOME, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO DO the general house-work in a widower's family, a few miles from the City; no other servants kept; no very small children; would be a good home to a suitable person. Address, stating wages, F. B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF LEGAL EDUCAtion to edit a law work; must possess good legal and literary ability, and be familiar with editorial work. Address, with reference, "PUBLISHER," Box No. 4,689 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOR COUNTRY, A PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash, and iron; references required. Address A. V., Box No. 84 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT MAN as floor-walker; must have the best city references in the fancy dry-goods line; none others need apply. STERN BROS., No. [illegible] 6th av.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Oct. 7, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brick dwellings and plot of land, 37.7 by 68 by 37.6 by 65.9, on the south side of Cherry street, 32.3 feet east of Roosevelt street, to R. B. Snowdon for $11,900.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of E. R. Robinson, Referee, sold the lease of the building and seventy-two lots of land, known as Manhattan Market, bounded by Eleventh avenue, the Hudson River, and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. E. H. Dixon was the purchaser, for $175,000, over back rents, taxes, assessments, &c., amounting to $87,250; total, $262,250.

The same auctioneer adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Seventy-ninth street, 145 feet east of Third avenue, to Oct. 22.

William Kennelly, by order of the Executors of the late Thomas Kivlen, sold the four-story brick building and lot, 34.4 by 93.4 by 23.3 by 69.10, No. 26 New Bowery, south-west corner of Madison street, to John Hughes, for $16,200; also the brick dwelling and lot 25.1 by 69.10½ by 35.4 by 44.10, No. 26 Chestnut street, east side, 23.3 feet south of Madison street, adjoining the above, to Lewis Johnston, for $6,600; also the two lots of land, each 25 by 75, on the west side of Seventh avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, to James F. Wyne, for $4,075 each.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 16.8 by 58, on the east side of Prospect place, 17.1 feet south of Forty-third street, to Walter S. Cutting, plaintiff, for $3,000 over mortgage and interest of $5,617,61; total, $8,617 61. Also, sold the house and lot adjoining, of the same size and character, to the same purchaser, for $3,200 over mortgage and interest of $5,617 61; total, $8,817 61.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., et. al., Commissioners, the two front and one rear four-story brick tenements and plot of land, 35 by 91.9, Nos. 547 and 549 East Twelfth street, north side, 50 feet west of Avenue B, to W. L. Loew for $11,000. Also the lease for fourteen years from Nov. 1, 1874, at a ground rent of $200 per year, with covenants for renewal, of the lot of land 23 by 96.2, No. 238 East Fourth street, south side, 80 feet west of Avenue B, to the same buyer, for $5,000; upon the lot is a four-story brick house which belongs to the present tenant, who has a sub-lease to May, 1876, at the yearly rental of $1,680. The premises were sold subject to that lease, and all other rights of the present tenant. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 18 by 80, on the south-west corner of Madison avenue and Seventy-fourth street, to Elkins S. Acker for $5,000 over mortgage of $25,000; total $30,000. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-eighth street, 240 feet east of Fifth avenue, to James Rufus Smith, plaintiff, for $33,100.

Quimby & Bissell, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, O. T. Wells, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 19.9 by 90, on the west side of Fourth avenue, 82.2 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, to R. P. Lounsberry, for $3,700, over mortgage of $4,080; total, $7,780.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, William H. Willis, Esq., Referee, offered the leasehold premises on the east side of Thirteenth avenue, 120 feet north of Bank street, with bulk-head on the North River, opposite. No person present made a bid for the property, so the sale was adjourned indefinitely.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises, No. 41 Park place, between Pearl and Duane streets, to Nov. 10.

R. V. Harnett, on Tuesday last, adjourned the foreclosure sale of a farm, situate at Newtown, Long Island, to Oct. 20.

PRIVATE SALES.

Messrs. Burling & Sacchi report having sold at private sale, since their auction sale of last year, the following parcels of Harlem Heights property: South-west corner of Sedgwick avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth street, to Melvina P. Augur, 2 2-5 lots; $8,695. Macomb's Dam road, Two Hundred and Fiftieth street, north-east of Two Hundred and Sixth street; 23⅔ lots, to John B. Conley; $13,016. North corner of Ridge avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth street, 13 lots, to Thomas P. Secor; $10,400. East side of Sedgwick avenue, north of Two Hundred and Sixth street, 12⅝ lots, to William Harrison; $9,153. East side of Sedgwick avenue, adjoining land of D. Canman, 12 lots, to William Berrian; $7,00. To Alfred Douglass, 12 2-5 lots, east side of Sedgwick avenue; $10,080. Wm. Berrian, 12 lots, east side Sedgwick avenue, adjoining land of O. Camman, to Martha M., wife of Morris Wilkins, $7,659. Andrews avenue, corner Two Hundred and Sixth street, 9 4-10 lots, to Joseph Muir, $4,077. North-east corner Ridge avenue and Two Hundred and Sixth street, 9 4-10 lots, $5,415, Richard S. Ely. Ridge avenue, 80 feet north of Two Hundred and Sixth street, 11 lots, to Benj. A. Kavanagh, $6,491. Andrews avenue, part of plot No. 32, Joseph Muir to James Muir, $1.132. Thirteen lots between Cedar and Sedgwick avenues, 18 8-10 lots on Ridge avenue. Andrews avenue, and Two Hundred and Sixth street, $14.916, to John Rooney. Andrews avenue, north-west corner Two Hundred and Sixth street, 9 4-10 lots, $5,170, Thomas Haddock. Loring avenue, 5 2-10 lots, $1,846, to Hugh N. Camp. Loring avenue, 180 feet north of Two Hundred and Sixth street, 6 8-10 lots, $2,312, Herman H. Camman. Sedgwick avenue, north side 204 feet street south of Two Hundred and Fifth street, estimated 4 lots, to Blandina B., wife of Loring Andrews, $3,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day are as follows, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court partition sale, John M. Pinkney, Esq., Referee, of the desirable three-story and basement brown-stone front house, 21.4 by 50, with lot 21.4 by 104.4 by 21.7 by 106.9, No. 144 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 214.2 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot 25.8 by 204.4 by 42 by 204.4, West Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of two three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, 18.9 by 45, with lot 99.11 feet deep, No. 48 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 247.6 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Waring, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, 22 by 40, with lot 160.4 feet deep, No. 221 East Fifty-ninth street, north side, 252 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 124 West Forty-eighth street, south side, 465 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, James S. Bearns, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 26.9 by 25.5 by 25.5 by 25, on the southeast corner of Cedar and New-Church streets.

By O. H. Pierson, at South Orange, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., public auction sale, by order of Dr. Henry Fenner, of 200 choice building lots and plots, all accessibly located near the railway station, and in the midst of first-class improvements. Special train via ferry from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets at 10:55 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Nicoll, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 74.2 by — by 79.2, on West Forty-eighth street, south side, 97 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 156.3 feet east of Avenue A.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 four-story brick house and lot, 37.7x68x37.6x65.9, s. s. of Cherry st., 32.3 ft. e. of Roosevelt st.	$11,900

By James M. Miller.

The lease of Manhattan Market, 72 lots and building on block bounded by 11th av., Hudson River, 34th and 35th sts.	$262,250

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story building and lot, 34.4x93.4x23.3x69.10, No. 26 New Bowery, s. w. corner of Madison st.	$16,200
1 brick building and lot, 25.1x69.10½x35.4x44.10, No. 26 Chestnut st., e. s., 23.3 ft. s. of Madison st.	6,600

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story brown-stone house and lot, 16.8x58, on e. s. of Prospect place, 17.1 ft. s. of 43d st.	$8,617
1 four-story brown-stone house and lot, 16.8x58, adjoining above	8,817

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

3 four-story brick tenement-houses and plot of land 35x91.9, Nos. 547 and 549 East 12th st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Avenue B	$11,000
Lease for 14 years from Nov. 1, 1874, ground-rent $200 per year, of the lot, 23x96.2, No. 238 East 4th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Avenue B	5,000
1 four-story b. s. house and lot, 18x80, s. w. corner of Madison av. and 74th st.	30,000
1 four-story b. s. house and lot, 20x100.5, s. s. of 58th st., 240 ft. e. of 5th av.	33,100

By Quimby & Bissell.

1 four-story b. s. house and lot, 19.9x90, w. s. of 4th av., 82.2 ft. s. of 125th st.	$7,780

RECORDED REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Broadway, e. s., about 100.11 ft. n. of 100th st., runs n. 50x63 ft. to 10th av., thence s. 50 ft., thence w. 64 ft.; Ralph Townsend to Thomas Meters	$3,000
Clinton st., w. s., 76.1 ft. n. of Cherry st., 27.6x83.1; Mary, wife of Gerd Martens, to John Henry Lohmann	11,000
Hawthorne st., e. s., cor. Vermilyea av., 100x100, foreclosure; A. Monell, Referee, to G. Hohlweck	2,200
Hawthorne st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Vermilyea av.; runs s. 50 ft., thence n. 168.3 ft. Kingsbridge Road, thence w. 50 ft., thence s. 170.8 ft.; foreclosure, A. Monell, Referee, to G. Hohlweck	4,200
Pitt st., No. 577, w. s., 168.8 ft. n. of Delancey st., 18.7 by 68; Frank Gandy to Herman [illegible]	10,000
16th st., n. s. corner Waverley place, 23x72.11; Waverley place e. s., 72.11 ft. n. of 10th st., [illegible] 32x75; Mary A., wife of J. W. Ogden, to C. D. Ogden	45,000
28th st., n. s., 284 ft. w. of 9th av., 36.8x98.4; Solomon Gayton to George Kaemmerer	50,000
37th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x80; S. Stransky to S. Seimer	34,000
39th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; George B. Schneider to Abraham Michelbacker	22,000
49th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5; J. H. Smith to Mary H. Angell	22,000
51st st., s. s., 87 ft. e. of Lexington av., 33x75.5; Augustus F. Holly to John G. Cary	11,000
53d st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; D. Whalen to Eleanor Oreagan, widow	40,000
65th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; John Jardine to John Sinclair	15,000
75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.2; Solomon Gayton to Quail W. Hawkes	6,550
75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2; Solomon Gayton to Quail W. Hawkes	5,500
88th st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100; Mary, wife of J. Crow, to F. W. Robb	10,000
113th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x111.8; J. Murphy to Annie, wife of T. Gaffney	3,600
140th st., n. s., 356.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100, Morrisania; Mary E. Geilhard to Samuel E. Perry	8,000
1st av., No. 259, n. w. corner of 15th st., 18.3x80; C. Miller, Jr., to Elizabeth, wife of F. Strom	nom.
5th av., w. s., 26 ft. s. of 39th st., 23.5x100; George W. Pell to Richard M. Pell, ½ part	45,000
5th av., e. s., corner of 97th st., 75.9x100; 97th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 75x100.9; J. F. McCoy and W. K. Major, and T. Wandell, executors of C. G. Smull, to Richard Arnold and James M. Constable	83,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Grand st., No. 278; 10 years, per year	2,700
1st av., No. 259; also, East 15th st., No. 353; 5 7-12 years; 3 7-12 years, per year, $2,000; 2 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

SPLENDID PROPERTY.

HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS.

About one mile north of High Bridge. Water Grants. More than 150 LOTS on these heights have been sold since the Panic. Some of the choicest lots on Sedgwick av., 205th and 206th sts. are now offered by the owners in small plots at very LOW PRICES and on very EASY TERMS. The High Bridge boats stop at the foot of the property, and the Hudson River Railroad trains at Morris' Dock. Time from 42d st., twenty-two minutes. These large sales, (amounting to upward of $75,000) made at a time of real estate depression, like the present, prove the attractions of this new locality, and its REAL CHEAPNESS, as well as SPECULATIVE and PRESENT value. Parties to visit the ground will leave the office, No. 34 Pine st., at 2 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The beauty of the views will alone repay a visit. Maps, &c. can be had at the office of G. A. SACCHI, or E. G. BURLING, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 692 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON LEXINGTON av., near 62d st., a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; elegantly furnished; piano; superior parlor organ, fitted in an alcove; costly gilt chandeliers, bronzes, large mirrors, &c. Price asked, $35,000. Rent, $3,000 per annum to a small family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—ON 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone 21-foot house, at a reasonable price; in complete order; a butler's pantry extension is attached to dining-room. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED.—An extra wide and deep four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; first class in all respects. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 58 WEST 45TH ST.—DESIRABLE FIRST-class high-stoop well-arranged 20-foot brown-stone dwelling; frescoed, superb order, &c.; only $25,900; easy terms; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LAFAYETTE AV., BETWEEN Ryerson st. and Grand av.; on Grand av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., the most desirable and accessibly located three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, including an elegant corner; splendid location for a physician; replete with modern improvements; twenty minutes by DeKalb or Green av. cars from Fulton Ferry; price, $13,000. No. 799 DeKalb av., a three-room-deep detached cottage, 22x50x100; replete with modern improvements; cars passing every five minutes; an excellent opportunity for those wishing a cheap, comfortable, and accessible home; price, $10,000; $6,500 on mortgage. Apply on premises, or of THOMAS FAGAN, No. 173 Adelphi st., Brooklyn. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—ON THE HEIGHTS, NEAR WALL st. and South Ferries, a very desirable three-story, high stoop, basement and cellar, brick house, with improvements; just put in complete order; immediate possession. Price, $13,000. Address or apply to J. T. WHITE, No. 22 John st., up stairs, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROSELLE, N. J.

Desirable lots for sale, on elevations fronting on Washington and 5th avs., in the growing town of Roselle, forty-three minutes from New-York, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Thirty trains daily.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

TO-DAY,
TO-MORROW, AND
SATURDAY
ARE THE LAST THREE DAYS WE SHALL SELL LOTS
25x100 FEET
AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND,
FOR THIRTEEN DOLLARS PER LOT,
THIRTEEN DOLLARS,
THIRTEEN DOLLARS.

For $13 you can buy a splendid lot, 25x100; a warranty deed given at once without charge.

LONG ISLAND LOT COMPANY,
No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 11, New-York.
A. NIMS, Manager.
Williamsburg Office, No. 297 South 4th st., corner 9th st.
JOHN EDDIE, Agent.

AT TARRYTOWN, IRVINGTON, DOBB'S FERRY, Hastings, Yonkers, Riverdale, and other places, all along the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses, cottages, and elegant residences, for sale and to let, with immediate possession, at very reasonable prices and terms; full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., near 38th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH AND RIVERSIDE AVS. AND 102D ST., OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF WILLIAM P. FURNISS, DECEASED,

The sixteen lots comprising the southerly half of the block bounded by 11th and Riverside avs., 102d and 103d sts.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate, No. 5 Pine st., New-York.

GRANDEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON

To secure the choicest of building sites in the attractive and healthful village of
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
O. H. PIERSON
will sell, by order of the owner, Dr. HENRY FENNER, positively and without reserve, at auction, on
THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874.
At 12 M., on the premises,
200 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS,
fronting on finely-graded streets, in midst of costly improvements, near depot.
A LARGE, COSTLY TWO AND ONE-HALF STORY CONCRETE RESIDENCE,
twenty-two rooms, all conveniences, thoroughly built, included in sale.

Terms favorable. Special train from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., New-York, at 10:55 A. M. day of sale. Stopping at Newark, Roseville and Orange.

Free passes, maps, &c., of the auctioneer,
O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

13 LOTS ON BLOCK BOUNDED BY WASHINGTON AV., DE KALB AV., AND HAMILTON ST.; ALSO, DWELLING, STABLE, AND FOUR LOTS ON WASHINGTON AV. AND HAMILTON ST., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The dwelling-house is 25x38, with extension 22x21, is in good order, and has modern improvements. The stable is 25x38, two story, brick, has four stalls, coachman's room, &c.

Seventy per cent on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

THE LOTS ON 102D ST. AND RIVERSIDE and 11th avs., heretofore advertised for sale to-morrow, are hereby withdrawn and the sale abandoned.
SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Trustees under the will of W. P. Furniss, deceased.
Oct. 7, 1874.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against The HEMPSTEAD AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment order of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of September, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at Hewlet's Hotel, in the village of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the lands and premises, franchises and property, real or personal, described as follows, that is to say: All the railroad of the said Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company constructed or to be constructed from a point on the South Side Railroad, at or near Valley Stream, in the County of Queens, State of New-York, to Hempstead in the County and State aforesaid, with its superstructure, tracks, rails, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all other appurtenances, together with all rights of way now acquired or obtained or hereafter to be acquired or obtained by the defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, and including all depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, and all other structures, all machines and other shops, and the lots, pieces, or parcels of land on which the same are or may be erected, and all the pieces of land which shall be used for depot or station purposes with the appurtenances, also, all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and materials acquired or to be hereafter acquired for the constructing, operating, repairing, or replacing of the said railroad or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and including, also, all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, connecting with or relating to the said railroad or the construction maintenance or use thereof, together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, also, all the reversions, remainders, tolls, income, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and also all the estates, right, title, and interest, property, possession, claim, and demand, whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, of, in and to the same and every part thereof with the appurtenances.—Dated, Sept. 9, 1874.
s10-law6wTh JESSE JOHNSON, Referee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
of the
PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,
BY ORDER OF RECEIVER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The National Bank of the Commonwealth Building, north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., being 36 feet 7½ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet deep on Pine st. Building is five stories, brown stone, containing over thirty offices, independent of banking-room floor and basement.

The commanding location of this property renders it very desirable as a first-class investment.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 201 WEST 56TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Valuable new 22 feet four-story high-stoop stone dwelling to lease at only $2,000 per annum; also No. 332 West 31st st.; splendid block, 20 foot high-stoop dwelling, only $1,800. Owner, HANFORD SMITH, No. 332 West 31st st., or V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house, on Lexington av., near 62d st.; will rent to a very small private family at a fair price. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, 1875.—The first-class handsomely and fully furnished house, No. 3 West 46th st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY FULL SIZE house in West 50th st., CLOSE TO 5TH AV., ELEGANTLY FURNISHED. Will be rented to a private family for one, two, or three years. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—AT NO. 260 BOWERY, ROOMS SUITABLE for dwelling, offices, or any light business. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE HOUSE NO. 20 Waverley place, on favorable terms; well arranged for a boarding-house. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES IN THE BUILDING NOS. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway, between Thames and Cedar sts., on the first, second, and third floors; very light and convenient.

Large floor on street, suitable for an insurance or banking institution. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Agents, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASEment and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—STORE AND BASEMENT, BROADWAY, corner Amity st.; desireable location for drug store, or clothing, jewelry, or other business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR FOR a boarding-house, No. 44 West 14th st.; large building, desirably located. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST., ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE, ON BROADWAY, A magnificent store, 20x60, or whole floor, 30x80; rent very low. Apply to Dr. DERY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS HANDSOMELY FURnished bedroom, or parlor and bedroom, with bath and all improvements without board; family must be private; location between 42d and 50th sts., 5th and 6th avs. Address, with terms, A. T. L., Box No. 196 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN 42D and 56th sts., 6th and Madison avs., by a family of three adults. Address J. B. B., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVING FURNIture, a room containing water, gas, and carpet, also closet-room, between 5th and 8th avs. and 31st and 36th sts; rent from $8 to $12 per month; best of references. Address Z., Box No. 112 Station A.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., BY A GENTLEman and his wife, a second floor, adapted for house-keeping; neighborhood must be respectable; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, T. B., Box No. 107 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BULKLEY MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the uncollected assets, consisting of notes, book accounts, &c., and one large double Marvin & Co.'s safe, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. The safe can be seen, and a statement of said assets can be obtained, at the office of the assignee, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874. OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL offer for sale at public auction through Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 23d day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, a lot of promissory notes and open accounts (amounting to about $23,000,) due and belonging to the estate of Solomon Rapp, bankrupt. JOHN J. BONIFACE, Assignee, No. 86 Front st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND BONDS sold by auction; sales for Executors, Referees, Assignees, &c., made on the most favorable terms. OFFICE No. 14 PINE ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

The advertiser will be leaving in the Spring for San Francisco, and is open to engage as traveler or agent on commission for that City and Pacific States; good references and security can be given. Address WO., care of George P. Rowell & Co., New-York.

PANORAMA FOR SALE, OF HIGH MORAL character, painted by best artists; it combines instruction with appeals to the heart. With proper management, it will not only do good, but bring a large revenue. Will be sold cheap, owing to the death of owner. Address THOMAS LANE, No. 267 Canal st., New-York.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PRACTICAL Saloon-keeper.—Will be sold, this week, to the highest cash bidder, the dining-saloon, No. 22 Fulton st., now doing a large business; health of the owner prevents personal attention. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND STOCK OF A long established iron specialty. For personal interview, address Box No. 3,189 Post Office.

FRODSHAM WATCH—ALMOST NEW, AND solitaire stud, one carat, for sale at a bargain; both fine, and may be submitted to an expert. Address "Watch," Station A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO. N. B. No. 72 Beekman st. SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
Has to offer, for the Winter, in her three English-basement houses, two of her most elegant parlor suites, with exclusive baths, dressing-rooms, &c.; private tables; also, one smaller suite, without private table, and one single room.

TO RENT, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD. TO GENtleman and wife, for $60 per week, a beautiful second floor of two large rooms, appointments complete, by a small private family; location elegant and central; references required. Address MADISON, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 232 EAST 11TH ST., NEXT ST. MARK'S Church, two large parlors and room and bedroom on third floor, handsomely furnished and in thorough order, to parties requiring first-class accommodations at reasonable terms; in the family of an English lady; unexceptionable references.

A COMPLETE SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms in a first-class brown-stone house to let, together or separate, to single gentlemen without board; family private. No. 53 East 10th st., near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE WEST SIDE, near 23d st., will let two large handsomely furnished rooms with board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. V. M., Box No. 110 Times Office.

NO. 67 38TH ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, and second, third, and fourth floors; private table only; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE WEST SIDE, near 23d st., will let two large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. V. M., Box No. 110 Times Office.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR rooms, also large room on fourth floor, with good table, in first-class house, at moderate terms. No. 48 West 15th st.

NO. 509 WEST 23D ST.—BACK PARLOR AND hall rooms; second floor, three rooms; third floor, two rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board; terms very moderate.

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, A COMfortable furnished bedroom; also a hall room; rent moderate; location central; bath and gas. No. 110 East 11th st., near 4th av.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms on the first and upper floors, front and rear, for families or single gentlemen, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly in thoroughly first-class house; superior board; private table given; good stable accommodations; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TWO or three pleasant, sunny rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged. No. 280 4th av., one block from Association Hall.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome suite of rooms suitable for a lady and gentleman; also rooms for single gentlemen; terms moderate; table first class; references exchanged.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen or families; few table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.

Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, second and third floors, to rent, with superior board, to adults who appreciate and pay for a refined home.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE,

Opposite Westminster Hotel. Handsomely furnished; large and small rooms on third floor; breakfast if desired.

FIFTH AVENUE.

A very fine suite of four or six rooms to let, with private table. Inquire at No. 588 6th av. E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library.

SPLENDID FAMILY SUITE, CONSISTING of newly furnished parlor, large private dining-room, and two large bedrooms, entire first floor, with private table. No. 50 West 19th st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOM, CONNECTED, ON fourth floor, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; first-class board; terms reasonable. No. 133 West 44th st.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—FURnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, with private table, at No. 41 West 35th st.; others for married couples; house recently changed hands; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR own house, (west side,) will let two large connecting rooms, with all improvements, separately or together, with board. No. 330 West 46th st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, without board; also, room suitable for physician; house and appointments first-class.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN 43TH ST., HANDsome second-story alcove room; every convenience; references exchanged. Address J., Box No. 41 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MADAME ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., will rent for the Winter handsome suites of apartments, with private table if desired, at No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—One elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,

First house from 5th av., handsomely furnished suite of apartments on first floor, with private table; also smaller suite without private table.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations; price list free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table, and the comforts of a refined home; also, one parlor bedroom; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; family private; terms moderate. No. 265 West 34th st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in brown-stone house, No. 29 West 15th st., to desirable parties; breakfast, if desired; house quiet and in complete order; references required.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.,

Near Fifth Avenue Hotel. A few boarders wanted in a first-class house; location desirable; elegant second floor, with private bath; also, hall rooms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR OWN house, will let with board, a pleasant room on second floor, to gentleman and wife. No. 133 East 54th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE furnished room to gentleman, without board; reference. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms, on second and third floors; also, two parlors. S. FAULKNER BROWN.

NO. 295 5TH AV.

Mrs. Hall will let furnished apartments, en suite, with bath, &c.; liberal terms; private table only; references.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF NEWLY and elegantly furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square, desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, choice rooms on second and third floors; moderate terms. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished room to rent, with board; very attractive location; house first-class.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished suites to rent, with private tables, suitable for one large or two small families.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. Family private. No. 45 West 31st st.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, one or two newly furnished rooms; location excellent. No. 66 West 12th st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor; private bath, &c.; newly furnished.

A SUITE OF SECOND-FLOOR ROOMS, with private table or without board. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

One small suite of rooms to let, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, with or without private table; also a single room for a gentleman. References.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third floor, large room, with board.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, without board. No. 39 West 29th st., near Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 37TH ST.—PARLOR AND SECond floor to rent to a family, with private table; also rooms to rent to gentlemen, without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 184.—COMFORTABLY-FURnished suites, with bath; breakfast if desired; also, single rooms.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. AIDA.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, OCT. 9, SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Second time, Verdi's magnificent opera,
AIDA.

Signora POTENTINI	as	AIDA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY	as	AMNERIS
Signor CARPI	as	RADAMES
Signor DEL PUENTE	as	AMONASRO
Signor FIORINI	as	RAMFIS
Signor SCOLARA	as	THE KING

AUGMENTED CHORUS, FULL CORPS DE BALLET, INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR....................SIGNOR E. MUZIO
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.—GRAND HEILBRON MATINEE—"FAUST."
*,*SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.—GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT at BOOTH'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, Oct. 12.—"IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA." Debut at the Academy of Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO, and first appearance in America of Signor DEBASSINI, Lyric Tenor, from "Les Italiens," Paris.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.—First production in America of Maestro Marchetti's grand opera, "RUY BLAS."
THURSDAY, Oct. 15.—First opera night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, "LA TRAVIATA."
In rehearsal, Verdi's grand "MESSA DI REQUIEM."

THE MARK SMITH
MEMORIAL BENEFIT
will take place simultaneously at
BOOTH'S and WALLACK'S THEATRES
THIS DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.
The following enormous attraction will be offered at the respective theatres:
BOOTH'S.
Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE in Grand Opera with STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Full Chorus and Orchestra.
DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY.
J. L. TOOLE and TROUPE.
J. T. RAYMOND, "Gilded Age."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
WALLACK'S.
WALLACK'S COMPANY and H. J. MONTAGUE.
Mlle. AIMEE.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS and BOOTH'S THEATRE COMPANY.
CLARA MORRIS and UNION SQUARE COMPANY.
GUS WILLIAMS.
DAN BRYANT and TROUPE.
Musical Directors—Messrs. MAX MARETZEK, H. TISSINGTON, T. BAKER, M. CONNOLLY, C. VON GHELE.
Stage Managers—W. R. FLOYD and L. J. VINCENT.
Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1; gallery, 50 cents.
All bills belonging to this benefit must be presented TO-MORROW (Friday) to Horace Wall, firm of Simmonds & Wall, Dramatic Agents, No. 609 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 8, 1874.
First appearance in America of
Miss SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON,
The RENOWNED ENGLISH PIANISTE, in her grand
INAUGURAL CONCERT,
On which occasion she will have the assistance of
Miss IDA ROSBURGH, Soprano,
Signor ARDAVANI, Baritone,
Mr. HERMANN BRANDT, Violin,
Master LICHTENBERG, Violin,
(12 years old, from California.)
Mr. CHARLES VERNER, Violoncello,
Mr. ALBERT R. PARSONS, Piano.
Signor AGRAMONTE....................Conductor
Doors open at 7:15. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; the general ticket-Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.
MM. GRAU & CHIZZOLA........Lessees and Managers.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE AND THE NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT,
which will be presented this and every evening at 8; also at the MATINEE (Saturday) at 1:30.
AIMEE in her original rôle of CLAIRETTE.

Mlle. MINELLY	as	Mlle. Lange
KOLLETZ	as	Ange Pitou
De BEER	as	Pomponnet

During the third act "LA FRICASSEE" will be danced by Mlle. GANDON and Mons. GENOT.
MISS NEILSON, MONDAY, OCT. 19.

MACCABE. STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.
First appearance in America of England's renowned Mimic and Ventriloquist,
Frederic Maccabe,
in his original character entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
A vocal, ventriloquial, musical, sartorial mélange. Pronounced by the London and leading provincial journals throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, the most successful monologue entertainment ever produced.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

Evening at 8. AUGUSTIN DALY'S PLAY— FLASH OF LIGHTNING.	Afternoon at 2. WILLS AND JOHNSON IN HANS AND CHRISTINA.

DRAMATIC RECITATIONS.
PROF. AUGUSTUS WATTERS,
in connection with PEALE'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING, "The Court of Death," at Leavitt's Art Gallery, corner Broadway and 12th st., EVERY EVENING.
Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7:30, to begin at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.—Members desiring to attend the opening on Oct. 10, and the first course of lectures, will please call at the rooms, No. 112 West 21st st., on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, to receive their tickets. J. J. FRANK, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

$25 IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, BY the year, a handsome back parlor, hot and cold water, suitable for an office; second floor, rear, to gentleman and wife, $28; third floor, front, $25; rear, $23; hall-room, $11; separately or together; private table if desired; neatness a specialty; references. No. 39 West 33d st.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

Two desirable suites of apartments, on first and second floors.

Can be had from Nov. 1 in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing on 5th av., near Windsor Hotel, will let an elegantly-furnished suite of apartments, with board, to a party of two or three persons. Address G. L. K., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—NEAR MADISON SQUARE, FAMILY PRIvate, elegant apartments, with or without superior board, or private table; private baths, ample closets, references. Address MORTON, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, WITH large closets, on second floor; hall-room on third floor for a gentleman, with board, at No. 22 Waverley place.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Large and elegant second floor to let, with private table only; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished apartments, with board; also, large and small front rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

TYLER HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st., rooms renovated and refurnished; front rooms $1 to $3 per day. W. S. SINEY.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 224.—FURnished hall room to let to a single gentleman in a private family; board if desired.

NO. 21 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th av.—Second floor, elegantly furnished, with first-class board; private table if desired.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms on second floor; private table if desired; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS WILL HAVE ON THE 8th a very handsome third floor, en suite or separate, to rent, with board, for the Winter.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR or five rooms to let with private table. Also a handsome parlor floor.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen; family strictly private.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board.

HANDSOME SUITES OF APARTMENTS TO rent with private table only, at No. 29 West 17th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, infant, and nurse; two large rooms would be sufficient; terms not to exceed $175 per month; home-like comforts desired; would be permanent if suited; highest references given. Address with terms and full particulars G., Counting-room, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER, with boarders waiting to be accommodated, would like to join some one who has already a first-class house or the means to secure one. Address HEATH, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; private family preferred; price not to exceed $40; references. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 122 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—ALCOVE ROOM, OR FRONT and hall bedroom adjoining, for one, in private family, below 23d st. Address C. H., No. 112 Times office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD CAN BE HAD at the South Orange Mountain House at very moderate prices; house has all moderate improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

A FAMILY OF FIVE ADULTS ARE DESIROUS of finding board in the country; must be within thirty minutes of New-York, near depot. Address GEO. HUNT, Box No. 377, Post Office.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)
is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.
C. T. JONES & NORTON.

IRVING HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADWAY and 12th st., entrance No. 49 12th st.—Accommodations for the winter at moderate prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
SHERIDAN SHOOK....................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER....................Manager
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,
THE SPHINX.
This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, now in its
THIRD WEEK,
is attracting
IMMENSE AUDIENCES,
and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.
The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:
Admiral De Chelles....................Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny....................Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch....................Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie....................Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines,
Aid to the Admiral....................Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer....................Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law....................Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny....................Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece....................Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
, The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10, AT 1:30, THIRD MATINEE of THE SPHINX.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.
WESTON.
WESTON. WESTON.
WESTON.
THE DISTINGUISHED PEDESTRIAN
is now successfully performing
THE EXTRAORDINARY FEAT
Of walking
500 MILES IN SIX DAYS.
WESTON. AT THE HIPPODROME. WESTON.
PROMENADE CONCERTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
in the CENTRAL INCLOSURE,
THE MOST FASHIONABLE RESORT IN THE CITY
FOR LADIES, FAMILIES, AND COUNTRY VISITORS.
DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
Admission....................50 cents.
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.
GRAND REOPENING
MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1874.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
MONDAY OCT. 12, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
A FAREWELL FESTIVAL MATINEE
by the
FAMOUS VOKES FAMILY.
These celebrated and world-wide favorites will take their farewell of America (they sail for England on the 14th of October) on this occasion in the famous specialty in which they first made their bow to a New-York audience:
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
as preformed by them more than two thousand times in Europe and America.

Miss JESSIE VOKES	as	Lucinda Scrubb
Miss VICTORIA VOKES	as	Mary
Miss ROSINA VOKES	as	Barbara
Mr. FRED. VOKES	as	Timotheus
Mr. FAWDON VOKES	as	Wiggins

The entertainment will begin with the charming comedietta and Fifth Avenue specialty, entitled
MY UNCLE'S WILL.
, Box sheet now open.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
GRAND EXHIBITION.
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
WONDERFUL MACHINERY
IN MOTION.
THOUSANDS OF INTERESTING PRODUCTS.
FLOWERS AND FRUITS.
An unequaled display.
GRAND CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Columbia's Winning Boat.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME,
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
THE WORLD RENOWNED PEDESTRIAN,
is now performing
THE EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF WALKING
FIVE HUNDRED MILES IN SIX DAYS,
AT THE HIPPODROME.
WESTON, WESTON, WESTON.
PROMENADE CONCERTS
in the
LARGE CENTRAL INCLOSURE
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.
DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
ADMISSION....................50 CENTS.
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.
GRAND REOPENING
MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1874.

Afternoon, 2:30. COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY & 35TH ST. Evening, 7:30.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY.
A chaste and refined entertainment.
PARIS BY NIGHT, with STORM EFFECTS.
Over Twenty-five first-class artists.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Matinées Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents. Every Evening and Saturday Matinée; admission 75 cents; children, 40 cents.

NIBLO THEATRE.
C. R. THORNE....................Lessee and Manager
THE DELUGE.
With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

ILMA SPINOLA, AN EXPERIENCED AND competent teacher, gives lessons on piano and singing (pure Italian method) at pupil's residence; $1 per lesson. Address Box Nox No. 71 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON CALDWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4.884.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Milton Caldwell, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1874.
MILES G. MOIES, Assignee,
No. 81 Cedar street, Room No. 2, New-York City.
Southern District of New-York, ss.—I hereby designate The New-York Times and New-York Commercial Advertiser as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published. JAMES F. DWIGHT,
s17-law3wTh* Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT DUNKELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th September, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o1-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MOONEY and ISAAC MOONEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the second day of October, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Mooney and Isaac Mooney, of the City of New-York, in the said district; who were, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
*o8-law3wTh JAMES T. LEAVITT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 26th day of October, A. D., 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 39 Albany street,) for the purpose mentioned in the 27th Section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., corner Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....................Proprietor and Manager
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
LAST MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1:30, OF
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With all its famous cast and exquisite surroundings, as played for the past four weeks to the most enthusiastic audiences.
SATURDAY EVENING,
OCT. 10,
Mr. DALY will offer an entirely novel bill, to comprise the first production on any stage of a "Dramatic Embodiment," in a series of living tableaux, to be personated by the Company, of Longfellow's new and exquisite poetic work, entitled
THE HANGING OF THE CRANE.
Also, an entirely new adaptation of Sheridan's famous mock-tragedy, entitled
THE CRITIC,
and an entirely new comedy by Mr. DALY.
THE WHOLE COMPANY
will appear in this unique and brilliant bill.
, Box sheet now open.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
also
SATURDAY MATINEE,
A NEW COMEDY
by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled
PARTNERS FOR LIFE,
introducing
MR. H. J. MONTAGUE,
from the Globe and Prince of Wales Theatres, London, in his original character of
TOM GILROY.
The play is produced with entirely new scenery by Messrs. CLARE and MORRIS, new and elegant appointments and furniture by Mr. DORRINGTON.
The following artists will also appear:

Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	Mr. Horace Mervyn
Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	Muggles
Mr. J. B. POLK	as	Ernest
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	Major Billeter
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	Sir A. Dreincourt
Mr. W. J. LEONARD	as	Goppinger
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS	as	Fanny Smith
Mme. PONISI	as	Miss Priscilla
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE	as	Emily
Miss KATE BARTLETT	as	Darbyshire

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of MR. DION BOUCICAULT, in his new Irish drama.
Miss IDA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. W. R. FLOYD, Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON.
and
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH.
The present is the
LAST WEEK
in which
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear in Gayler's grand dramatic picture of Irish life,
CONNIE SOOGAH.
, FRIDAY, Oct. 9, first BENEFIT in five years of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, when a grand double bill will be offered.
, MONDAY, Oct. 12, last week of MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS, and change of programme.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SUNDAY EVENING.
The public is respectfully informed that the
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
by the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
will take place at
BOOTH'S THEATRE, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, when the following BRILLIANT ENSEMBLE will appear:

Mlle. DONADIO, (Her second appearance,)	Mlle. MARESI, (Her first appearance this season,)

Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Signor BENFRATELLI, Signor SCOLARA,
Mr. G. F. HALL, and Mr. C. WALTERS, PIANIST,
Together with a Selected Chorus and the
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR....................Mr. S. BEHRENS.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. For sale on and after Friday at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and 114 Broadway. Box-office at Booth's Theatre open on Sunday, from 9 A. M.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
EVERY NIGHT,
JOHN T. RAYMOND,
JOHN T. RAYMOND,
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
by
MARK TWAIN,
MARK TWAIN.
SELLERS MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
ORDER CARRIAGES AT 10:30.
Seats secured ten days in advance, and by telegraph.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

A GRAND MATCH GAME OF
BILLIARDS
Will be played on
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1874,
AT IRVING HALL,
Between WILLIAM COOK, (Champion of England,) and A. P. RUDOLPHE,
FOR $2,000.
French carom game, 400 points up, on an English table, with 2 1-16 balls, (English size,) to be governed by the American rules.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; to be had at Rudolphe's, No. 26 East 14th st.; Chris. O'Connor's, Daly's, Dion's, and Flynn's Billiard rooms.
Doors open at 7:30 P. M.; play commences at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS. New Opera-house, corner of 29th st. AN ENTIRE NEW BILL. Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early." ☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10. FIRST FAMILY MATINEE next Saturday at 2 P. M. Reserved seats, $1.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence each day punctually at 1 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—THE BOARD OF Censors of the Eclectic Medical Society of New-York will meet at No. 223 East 26th st., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock, to grant licenses, in pursuance of chapter 436 of the laws of the State of New-York, "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery." JULIUS VON MEYER, M. D., Chairman Board of Censors.
R. E. KUNZE, M. D., Secretary Board of Censors.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE and Hospital for Women will hold the opening exercises and reunion in the new location, north-east corner of 37th st. and Lexington av., New-York, Oct. 13, 8 P. M. Admission free.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. This evening Prof. P. H. Vander Weyde will lecture on "The Duplex and Quadruple Systems of Telegraphing". Admission free.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LADY, PUPIL OF THE LATE H. A. WOLlenhaupt, who completed her musical education in Dresden, wishes a few pupils for the piano; has no objection to go in a school in New-York or Brooklyn. Can be seen personally at No. 33 East 23d st., the afternoon of the 10th, and the following day.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS AND organs, new and second hand; best makers; extremely low prices for cash, or to let until rent money pays for them. Small monthly installments received. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN PIANO-FORTE music; Dr. William Mason's method of teaching taught. Address MISS MARY W. BARROWS, No. 309 West 14th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A 7⅓ ROSEWOOD Piano, double round corners, overstrung bass, but little used, for sale for cash, cheap. Apply at No. 40 East 30th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. [illegible] PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

JEROME PARK.

SECOND DAY OF THE FALL MEETING.

SIX FINE RACES—FADLADEEN WINS THE MILE DASH, MADGE THE HUNTER STAKES, CATESBY THE MATURITY STAKES, ARISTIDES THE FIVE FURLONGS, GRINSTEAD THE MILE AND A HALF, AND TROUBLE THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sombre hue of the sky yesterday interfered, in a pecuniary sense, with the success of the second day of the Fall meeting at Jerome Park. Still there was a large and brilliant assemblage of spectators to witness the excellent sport prepared for them by the American Jockey Club. An admirable programme had been arranged, which fulfilled its promise and gave great apparent satisfaction to all who were fortunate enough to be present. A more enticing series of races had never been presented than those of yesterday, and the Jockey Club certainly deserved the support of the public and the more kindly consideration of the weather clerk. As a steeple-chase (always the most popular style of race with the ladies) was on the card, the fair sex was strongly represented, both at the club-house and on the grand stand. The two special trains, which left the Grand Central Depot at 11:30 and noon, were crowded with people, and by the time the first race was called several thousand spectators were present. The rain of Tuesday night had laid the dust, without doing any apparent injury to the track, and taken all in all the day was the most enjoyable of the season. The card of the day gave six races, furnishing sport sufficient to satisfy the most infatuated turfman. The occasion was noted for the general slaughter of the favorites, and especially in the first race did the knowing ones suffer. The old horse Fadladeen, who has run so many good races, was entirely overlooked, and he was sold in the field, but he won a fast race, and well repaid those who invested on his chances. The details of the sport are given below.

THE MILE DASH.

The first race of the day was a dash of one mile, winners of $1,000 to carry 7 pounds extra, and allowances to maidens. For this the following thirteen were entered, viz.: L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. Audubon, Oden Bowie's b. c. Picolo, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Governess, Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, (formerly Mart Jordan,) J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. g. Marmion, P. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, August Belmont's gr. h. Gray Planet, T. G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, and D. McDaniel's ch. f. Red Bud. The knowing ones plunged heavily on Preakness and Stanford, and the consequence was that the slaughter was great among them, for old Fadladeen won the race in gallant style, although he was thought nothing of, and was sold in the field. The following are the quotations:

Preakness	$225	$450	$1,300
Stanford	200	440	1,175
Picolo	80	105	100
Quits	25	50	95
O'Neil	25	35	55
Audubon Governess Resolute Marmion Hoaxer Gray Planet Fadladeen } Field	100	260	410
Total	$655	$1,340	$3,135

THE RACE.

When they were called upon to face the starter, Resolute and O'Neil failed to put in an appearance. After two ineffectual attempts the remaining eleven were got in line and sent upon their journey to a fair start. Fadladeen and Quits were among the quickest, with Governess third, the others in a bunch with the exception of Stanford, who was tardy in starting. As they went round the turn Quits, Fadladeen, and Governess were the first three, close together, but as they approached the quarter-pole Quits shot into a decided lead and was a length ahead of Fadladeen at that point. Fadladeen was a length in advance of Governess, who was half a length before Gray Planet, and Audubon fifth. As they went under the club-house hill Fadladeen got to the head of Quits, and as they went out of sight the old horse was observed to go past her, while Gray Planet, Audubon, and Governess were together. When they reappeared on the lower turn Fadladeen was running strong and leading Quits two lengths, while she was a length in advance of Grey Planet, with Audubon fourth, Governess having fallen back with the others. As they traveled toward the three-quarter pole Stanford came up upon the outside rapidly, and was soon in the front division. When they got well into the homestretch Stanford came rushing, and, for a moment, looked dangerous, but the pace was too hot for him and he dropped back. In the meantime Preakness made his run, and with Gray Planet struggled gamely for the race with Fadladeen, who never lost his lead, and had all his competitors beaten at the lower end of the stand. He won the race by two lengths in 1:45. Preakness was second, beating Gray Planet a head; two lengths behind came Picolo, Red Bud, Stanford, and Audubon close together, while Marmion, The Hoaxer, and Quits were in the rear.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; winners of $1,000 to carry 7 pounds extra; beaten maidens allowed, if four years old or less, 7 pounds; if five or more, 12 pounds; one mile.

T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, 7 years, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 118 pounds. Palmer.. 1
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 7 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, 125 pounds. Heywood...... 2
August Belmont's gr. h. Gray Planet, 5 years, by Planet, out of Eagless, 121 pounds. Evans......... 3
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, 105 pounds. Small...... 0
D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. Audubon, 4 years, by Australian, dam by Scythian, 101 pounds. McCue.... 0
Oden Bowie's b. c. Picolo, 3 years, by Concord, out of Mandina, 95 pounds. William Henry........ 0
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Governess, 4 years, by Planet, out of Katona, 98 pounds. Campbell...... 0
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. g. Marmion, 4 years, by Planet, out of La Grande Duchesse, 98 pounds. Donahue........ 0
P. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years, by Bay Dick, dam by Scythian, 108 pounds. Barbee........ 0
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, 88 pounds. Sparling........ 0
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Red Bud, 4 years, by Australian, out of Red Rose, 98 pounds. W. Clarke........ 0
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C..........dr.
T. G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara..........dr.

Time—1:45.

THE HUNTER STAKES.

The second event was the Hunter Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and three-quarters, which had closed with twenty-three nominations, and seven of them were marked as starters, but when called upon to face the music, only the following four responded: D. McDaniel's b. f. Madge, M. H. Sanford's ch. f. Lava, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, and W. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure. The speculation on the result was heavy, and the knowing ones endeavored to get back a portion of the money they had lost on the previous race. Bonaventure had won the Ladies' Stake at the Spring meeting, and so considered her claims for the Fall Stake equally good, notwithstanding the great reputations made by Madge and Vandalite throughout the season. In plunging upon Bonaventure, however, the heavy betting men suffered, as they did in the first affair, as will be observed by the quotations:

Bonaventure	$300	$800	$700
Vandalite	325	650	500
Madge	280	660	490
Lava	120	205	190
Total	$1,025	$2,315	$1,880

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were started from the inside track, and without delay the quartet was ranged for the signal. When the flag fell Vandalite was the first to get away, and led a length, the other three being together. After getting under way Bonaventure challenged Vandalite, and when they reached the hill the former showed her head in front. Two lengths behind Vandalite came Madge, who was five lengths before Lava. Thus they went out of sight. On reappearing on the lower turn Bonaventure was found to be making the pace strong and half a length in front of Vandalite, who was leading Madge a length and a half, while behind the latter came Lava eight lengths away. Thus they came round the lower turn and into the homestretch, when Bonaventure came away and passed the stand a length before Vandalite, who was still a length and a half in front of Madge, while Lava was six lengths in the rear. Going round the turn Bonaventure got two lengths from Vandalite, and Madge got to the latter's tail. Vandalite was urged forward, and when they reached the quarter-pole, Bonaventure was but a length before Vandalite, the latter being a length and a half in front of Madge, who was leading Lava four lengths. As they passed under the hill there were two lengths between each of them, Lava moving up quite rapidly as they went out of sight. When they reappeared the final struggle began, Bonaventure showing the way, with but half a length of daylight between her and Vandalite, who was lapped by Madge, while Lava was close up behind. By the time they reached the three-quarter pole Madge and Vandalite moved up to the head of Bonaventure, and the three turned into the homestretch together, with Lava two lengths behind them. The struggle was now exciting, and the spectators rose to their feet and cheered, but by the time they reached the furlong pole Vandalite and Bonaventure were being ridden to their best, and receiving the whip, Madge had them all beaten at this point and won the stake easily by a length and a half in 3:10, a fast race. There was a close race between Bonaventure and Vandalite for the second honors, the former beating the latter a head, and Lava was three lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Hunter Stakes, for fillies 3 years old, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed 1st of March, 1873, with twenty-three nominations; one mile and three-quarters; value to winner, $2,150.

D. McDaniel's b. f. Madge, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama. Barbee.......... 1
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure, by Harry of the West, out of Maggie G.......... 2
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s br. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesperlight.......... 3
M. H. Sanford's ch. f. Lava, by imp. Australian, out of Lavender. Feaks.......... 4

Time—3:10.

WINNERS OF THE HUNTER STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Subs.	Starters.	Time.
1869	Invercauld, imp.	St. Albans	11	4	3:16½
1870	Remorseless	Imp. Eclipse	19	6	3:15½
1871	Elsie	Imp. Leamington	13	2	3:23¼
1872	Woodbine	Censor or Kentucky	29	3	3:16¼
1873	Lizzie Lucas	Imp. Australian	24	2	3:17¼
1874	Madge	Imp. Australian	23	4	3:10

THE MATURITY STAKES.

The next event to be decided was the Maturity Stakes, for four-year olds, three miles, in which there were twenty-eight nominations, and out of them five were marked on the card as starters, but only four sported silk when the Judges summoned them to the post. These were Gov. Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, M. A. Littell's b. c. Wildidle, and Babcock & Ransom's r. c. Ransom. The breaking down of Tom Bowling made the result of the race uncertain, and although Wildidle, the stable companion of Fellowcraft, was the favorite the night before the race, Catesby ran into favor just before the start, and was a decided favorite, as will appear from the following quotations:

Catesby	$810	$800	$300
Wildidle	750	625	290
Carver	430	450	235
Ransom	300	300	100
	$2,290	$2,175	$925

THE RACE.

When the flag fell, Wildidle immediately started out to make the running, and got away two lengths, which lead he kept round the turn. Ransom was second, two lengths ahead of Catesby, who was five lengths before Carver. There was no change in their positions to the quarter-pole, but in coming under the bluff, Wildidle increased his lead another length, and Carver moved up a length closer. In this way they passed round the bluff out of sight, but on reappearing Wildidle was but two lengths in advance of Ransom, who was now leading Catesby four lengths, while six lengths in the rear came Carver. They remained in these positions round to the homestretch, when Wildidle increased his speed, and finished the first mile in 1:53½, two lengths and a half in front of Ransom, who was three lengths ahead of Catesby, who was four lengths away from Carver. Traveling round the turn Wildidle got away again, and when he passed the quarter-pole was three lengths away from Ransom, who was the same distance from Catesby, who was running in hand and waiting. Under the hill Ransom got a length closer to Wildidle, and this was the only change as they were again lost to view. When they again came in sight Wildidle was leading four lengths, and there was the same distance between each of the others. They came round the turn and into the homestretch in the same order. The two miles was finished in 3:44, Wildidle leading three lengths, Ransom second, two lengths before Catesby, who was four lengths in advance of Carver. As they went round the turn again, Wildidle opened a gap of six lengths, and up to this time the race was monotonous. There was a sudden change, however, for Catesby rushed past Ransom and closed upon Wildidle very rapidly. At the quarter-pole the latter was but a length in front, but going under the hill Catesby dropped back two lengths behind Wildidle and two lengths in front of Ransom, while Carver, dead beat, was ten lengths in the rear, where he had been from the start. In this way they were lost to sight, and on reappearing the race began. Catesby was at the tail of Wildidle, Ransom was six lengths away, and Carver beaten off a long distance, some twenty lengths. As they came round into the homestretch Catesby was set going, and he was soon causing trouble to Wildidle. At the furlong-pole he had assumed the lead, and that was the end of the struggle for Catesby came away, and won this rich stake easily by two lengths in 5:36, Wildidle second, twenty lengths before Carver, who led Ransom half a length, but only on sufferance, as the latter had given way in one of his legs, and Barbee eased him up.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Maturity Stakes, for four-year olds, of $200 each, half forfeit, with $1,200 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed 15th July, 1872, with twenty-eight nominations; three miles; value to winner, $4,100.

Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by imp. Eclipse out of Katie, by Two Bits.......... 1
M. A. Littell's b. c. Wild-idle, by imp. Australian out of Idlewild, by Lexington.......... 2
John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, by Lightning out of La Victime, by imp. Balshazzar.......... 3
Babcock & Ransom's b. c. Ransom, by Asteroid out of Banner, by imp. Albion.......... 4

TIME.

First mile..1:53½ | Two miles..3.44 | Three miles..5:36

WINNERS OF THE MATURITY STAKES.

Year.	Winners.	Sire.	Subs.	Starts.	Time.
1869	Abdel Kader	Imp. Australian	4	W. O.	....
1870	Glenelg, imp.	Citadel	20	2	5:42½
1871	Preakness	Lexington	36	7	5:53
1872	Monarchist	Lexington	20	2	5:34½
1873	Mate	Imp. Australian	21	4	5:51
1874	Catesby	Imp. Eclipse	28	4	5:36

THE FIVE FURLONGS.

The fourth race was a dash of five furlongs for two-year olds, and nine were entered for the $500 prize. Out of this number eight youngsters sported silk, including Wood Stringfield's gr. c. Enlister, M. H. Sanford's br. f. Fine Work, Oden Bowie's b. c. Holbrook, F. Morris' b. c. by Warminster, John F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scramble, August Belmont's ch. c. Babylon, H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, and D. McDaniel's ch. c. by imp. Australian, out of Betty Ward. Some heavy betting was done on this race, and Aristides was the favorite. The prices ruled as follows:

Aristides	$600	$650
Betty Ward colt	120	175
Warminster colt	135	160
Fine Work	120	125
Babylon	105	135
Enlister Holbrook Scramble } Field	205	140
Total	$1,285	$1,385

THE RACE.

The distance being but five furlongs they were mustered directly under the club-house bluff. After one false start they were sent upon their journey with Babylon and Aristides in the lead, Scramble and the Warminster colt getting off last in company with Fine Work. They were immediately lost to sight round the hill, but on reappearing on the lower turn Aristides was seen two lengths in front of Babylon, who was three lengths before Betty Ward colt, the being two lengths in advance of the Warminster colt, who was a length and a half in the van of Scramble, while Holbrook was sixth, Enlister seventh, and Fine Work eighth. Thus they ran round the lower turn and into the homestretch, when Fine Work came up from the rear with a wonderful burst of speed, and took sides with Babylon, while the Warminster colt made a fine effort, and the three were soon at the heels of Aristides. The latter, however, kept in front, and won the race by a length in 1:04½, Fine Work second, half a length in front of Babylon, Warminster colt fourth, Betty Ward colt fifth, Holbrook sixth, Scramble seventh, and Enlister eighth.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500; for two-year olds; five furlongs:

H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, by imp. Leamington, out of Sarony, by Lexington.......... 1
M. H. Sanford's br. f. Fine Work, by Lexington, out of imp. Filligree, by Stockwell.......... 2
August Belmont's ch. c. Babylon, by Kentucky, out of imp. Babita, by Kingston.......... 3
F. Morris' b. c., by imp. Warminster, out of Rebel Mare.......... 4
D. McDaniel's ch. c., by imp. Australian, out of Betty Ward, by Lexington.......... 5
Oden Bowie's b. c. Holbrook, by Baywood, out of Goneril, by Revenue.......... 6
John L. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scramble, by Star Davis, out of Skedaddle, by Yorkshire.......... 7
Wood Stringfield's gr. c. Enlister, by Enlister, out of Crownlet, by imp. Australian.......... 8
P. Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet, by imp. Australian, out of Springbrook, by Lexington..........dr.

Time—1:04½.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The fifth race was a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, which brought out a field of nine starters, viz.: M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, Oden Bowie's b. c. Picolo, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Bessie Lee, Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. h. Resolute, John McCormack's ch. h. Spendrift, J. W. Hunt Reynold's b. c. Whisper, H. P. McGrath's b. m. Jury, Thomas Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, and McDaniel's ch. h. Harry Bassett. Once more the knowing division suffered defeat in the victory of Grinstead, who on this occasion won his first race this season. The betting was very heavy, and Spendrift was the favorite, with Resolute as second choice. The pools sold as follows:

Spendrift	$1,000	$650	$350
Resolute	850	450	175
Harry Bassett	500	400	200
Grinstead	320	280	130
Whisper	460	220	165
Kadi Picolo Bessie Lee Jury }	500	280	200
	$3,630	$2,280	$1,220

THE RACE.

They were started from the new half-mile stretch, and when the flag fell Kadi, Bessie Lee, and Harry Bassett were in the lead, and when they turned into the regular course at the three-quarter pole, Bassett was first, and Spendrift ran up second. When they had got to the furlong pole Spendrift had got to the head of Bassett, and the pair passed the stand simultaneously a length in front of Resolute, who was leading Kadi a length, Bessie Lee fifth, Picolo sixth, the other three together. As they went round the turn Bassett and Spendrift continued the struggle head and head, and so passed the quarter-pole a length and a half in advance of Resolute, who was two lengths ahead of Kadi. As they ran under the hill Resolute rushed up and took the lead, and Spendrift suddenly fell back as if he had shot his bolt, Kadi passing him and taking the third place. When they were going out of sight Resolute was a length in front of Harry Bassett, who was a length ahead of Kadi, he leading Spendrift a length. When they reappeared a great change had occurred which astonished the backers of the favorites. Resolute was still leading, but Bessie Lee had run up from the rear division and was pressing him at his tail. In the third place, two lengths behind Bessie, was Kadi, who was three lengths in front of Picolo, fourth, Grinstead fifth; Spendrift was running in the ruck behind. Resolute kept his lead well into the homestretch, and he looked all over a winner, but when they reached the furlong pole Grinstead came up with a magical burst of speed which elicited a loud cheer from his backers and friends of the stable he represented. Kadi was second, and Resolute fell back, while Bessie Lee came on menacingly. Grinstead, however, increased his lead as he neared the stand, and won the race by two and a half lengths in 2:40¾. Kadi was second, three-quarters of a length before Bessie Lee, and Picolo fourth.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, $600. Winners of any race (except handicaps, matches, and private sweepstakes) exceeding in value $1,000, to carry weight for age; other winners allowed 5 pounds; maidens allowed, if four years old or less, 10 pounds; if five or more, 15 pounds. One mile and a half.

Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, 5 years, by Gilroy, dam Sister to Rurie, 95 pounds.......... 1
M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, 106 pounds.......... 2
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Bessie Lee, 5 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister.......... 3
Oden Bowie's b. c. Picolo, 3 years, by Concord, out of Mandina, 95 pounds.......... 0
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, four years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 103 pounds. 0
John McCormack's ch. h. Spendrift, 6 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 113 pounds.... 0
J. W. Hunt Reynold's b. c. Whisper, 4 years, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, 103 pounds.......... 0
H. P. McGrath's b. m. Jury, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, 106 pounds.......... 0
D. McDaniel's ch. h. Harry Bassett, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, 118 pounds.......... 0

Time—2:40¾.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The concluding race of the day was a handicap steeple-chase over the usual course. There were nine entries and seven starters, making the largest steeple-chase field that has appeared for a long time. Several new aspirants for the honors of our miniature "cross country" courses, and were loudly cheered in their efforts. The starters were A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, Edward Jackson's br. g. Buckshot, J. S. Cattanack's b. g. Impecunious, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. g. Chief Engineer, A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, and Lawrence & G. Lorillard's blk. f. Lady Bruce. The betting was as follows:

Trouble	$600	$500
Vesuvius	100	145
Impecunious	148	85
Daylight	100	65
Lady Bruce	80	75
Buckshot	65	70
Chief Engineer	60	55
Total	$1,253	$995

THE RACE.

The start was made from the foot of the hill, running toward the upper end of the grand stand. Trouble took the lead, with Daylight second, Lady Bruce third. All went over the first three jumps safely, but at the next obstacle in the upper field Impecunious bolted, and he was thus early shut out of all chances. They now ran to the field beyond the lower extremity of the stand, and Trouble was still in front, with Daylight second, Chief Engineer third, and Lady Bruce fourth. The last-named filly is a most magnificent jumper, but she did not recover quick enough. She, notwithstanding, made a promising début, and will be heard from next year. The race lay between Trouble and Daylight. When they came for the water jump, Chief Engineer refused and he was left out of the race. Trouble led three lengths, Daylight second, eight lengths before Lady Bruce, Vesuvius fourth, and Buckshot fifth. Having got over the water safely they went to the hill and took a stone wall, and finally entered the regular course at the hill. Trouble, maintaining his lead throughout, won the race by two lengths in 5:38½, Daylight second, ten lengths ahead of Vesuvius third, Lady Bruce fourth.

SUMMARY.

SIXTH RACE.—HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Purse, $800, of which $200 to the second horse; entrance free; entries to be made by 6 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 3; weights to appear on Tuesday, Oct. 6; three or more horses, the property of different owners, to start; about two miles and a half.

A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, 4 years, by Ulverston, dam by Mickey Free, 150 pounds. Gaffney. 1
A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, by Lightning, out of Laura Spellman, 136 pounds.......... 2
M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 142 pounds.......... 3
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's blk. f. Lady Bruce, by Leamington, out of Lady Sherrod.......... 0
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. g. Chief Engineer, 4 years, by Rivoli, out of Victoire, 140 pounds.......... 0
G. S. Cattanack's b. g. Impecunious, 6 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, 140 pounds.......... 0
Edward Jackson's gr. g. Buckshot, aged, pedigree unknown, 140 pounds.......... 0
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Limestone, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Transylvania..........dr.
W. H. Hannon's ch. c. Major Mason, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Mary Cass..........dr.

Time—5:38½.

FALL EXHIBITION OF THE QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The opening of the Fall Exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society took place yesterday. President Jackson and his associates have been untiring in their efforts to make the exhibition the most successful one ever held by the society and have succeeded admirably. The display of cattle and horses is exceptionally fine and the collection of vegetables, agricultural implements, poultry, carriages, and wagons, on exhibition excites general admiration. The large hall devoted to the ladies contains a splendid collection of fruits and flowers, together with specimens of all kinds of fancy needle-work. A chicken incubator, in full operation, excites considerable attention, and other attractions of various kinds are on exhibition through the grounds. The exhibition of horses on the course commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued at intervals until 4 P. M. The awards were not announced until late in the evening. The exhibition will continue to-day and to-morrow.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.

Abraham Cohen, clothier, of No. 115 Chatham street, who fled from this City some months since, was on Tuesday arrested on a requisition from Gov. Dix, at Hustead, Conn., by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office. In addition to a more serious offense, Cohen is charged with having stolen money and jewelry, valued in all at $150, from a Miss Lehman, of No. 146 Clinton street, with whom he had been on terms of intimacy. Cohen was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday and committed to the Tombs.

[Advertisement.]

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PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Elmira Chrystie and infant, John Campbell, E. Maddock, Charles Hepp, Stephen Davidson, M. Marenorick, James McLaren, John Croik, James W. Mardock, P. J. McDavitt, William Lypton, Mr. Wilcox.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—Mrs. A. Buchman, Mrs. M. Kayser, Mrs. L. Simon, Miss H. Simon, Hon. W. C. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Martin, Rev. Dr. E. W. Appleton, H. Hazlehurst, Dr. and Mrs. Bissell, Miss Bissell and maid, Mrs. Lee-Neilson and two maids, J. H. Barnes, Alton Angier, Jose S. Bidagnen, Mr. Cisneros, Mrs. P. L. Van Rensselaer and maid, Irving Paris, Mrs. J. W. Goddard, W. N. Goddard, Mrs. F. N. Goddard and maid, F. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johns, F. C. Thorpe, H. Chauncey, M. H. Chauncey, Jr., R. W. Cameron, R. Kennedy, H. Loftus and man-servant, Mr. Gumbrill, Mr. West, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leavitt and maid, Miss C. Regan, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Van Valkenburgh, Miss Van Valkenburgh, Mr. Allen Van Valkenburgh, Mr. Ford, Miss Ford, Mrs. T. Bursch, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. G. Beales, Mr. Murtha and brother, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Mulford, E. Beadleston, Miss Paige, Miss Cowles, W. Z. Evans, Mr. Draper and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Schaus, three Misses Schaus, two children, man and maid servant, Mr. Hefti, Miss Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. Hasell, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Willett, W. H. Gardiner, Edward Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, Miss Blatch, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Gardiner, child, and four servants, W. H. Gaw, William Parsons, C. H. Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Christmas, Miss Christmas and maid, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Gen. R. L. Banks, son, and one maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barlow, Mrs. Hally, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bruhl, six children, and one maid, J. W. Wrexel, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Bache, five children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Thurnauer, child, and maid, Miss L. Babbitt, Miss A. L. Carter, Mrs. F. L. Richardson, F. W. Richardson, H. K. Richardson, Mrs. G. W. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. George Keyes, Miss Keyes, W. E. Keyes, J. S. Cram, R. B. Minturn, C. W. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Lincoln, three daughters, and two maids, C. Wyllys Betts, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Salignisc, Thomas Slevin and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ingersoll and maid, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger and maid, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Sypher and child, W. Coleman Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stevens, Miss Stevens, C. Stevens, F. Stevens, Miss Hitchcock, John Clint Cannon, Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Drysdale and three children, Alexander King, Miss Isabel Donaldson, James Duncan, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. C. H. Buckley, child and maid, H. Milne Walker, Hon. and Mrs. J. H. Dunham and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. John Aitken, Miss Aitken, Hon. and Mrs. Joseph Koch, Rev. William A. Bartlett, L. Moss, John P. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. James Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Butler, Mrs. D. B. Fuller, Victor Hudon, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Meyer, R. O. Meyer, Mrs. Leroy, Master Leroy and two servants, J. T. Wood, T. Maitland Dougal, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barr, W. Clark, nurse, and two children, Miss Symington, Mr. Biddle, William Hendrie, C. E. Wild, R. Baile.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Robin and maid, Mr. M. Anker, His Excellency Roest De Limbourg and lady, Right Honorable Lord Mayor of Dublin, M. P., Lady Mayoress of Dublin, Mr. Alderman Manning, Miss Manning, Hon. A. Fraser and wife, Miss Carolyn H. Boyd, Miss Elizabeth Hatteway, C. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cossens, child, infant and maid, Mr. J. Madrid, Fernando Camacho, Mr. Bagot, E. West, Mr. J. Harrison, Jr., Miss E. Harrison and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fox, Miss Virginia M. Fox, Miss Dellaye, Mr. and Mrs. T. Harrison, George F. Hazar, Mrs. Lydia A. Hazar, Miss A. M. Hazar, Mr. Jaffray, C. E. Wellesley, William Bagley, Dr. Hamilton, R. S., J. Wilson, F. P. Tomlinson, G. W. Haskell, Otto Schleicher, L. F. Bennett, Jr., H. Johnson, G. C. Powers, Rufus Waterhouse, V. Fitzgerald, I. Robinson, H. Edey, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cawston, S. B. Chittenden, Jr., F. W. Hutchins, H. H. Foster, Mrs. Risk and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bullock, A. Grandage, Mr. Thomson, Edward Lefroy, G. C. Perkins, J. H. Shoefield, Mr. Brayser, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hawley, Master Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dellaye, Just Plé, Webster Reed and man servant, S. M. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Murray and child, Mrs. Hinckle, Miss Remmer, I. E. Jenkins, Miss A. C. Lowell, Mrs. Cornelia Loring and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Wentworth, Miss Anna Butler, T. Roosevelt, E. Roosevelt, Thomas Gross, William M. Newman.

In steam-ship Holsatia, from Havre.—G. F. Schmidt, Mr. Holzderber, Miss Flammer, Mr. Fedderson, Miss Lewnes, Mr. Brossman, Miss Russell, Mrs. Held, Mr. Dewey, Mrs. Harris, Mr. Weber, Mr. Berteaux, Mr. Laube, Joseph Gitray, Conrad Mosler, Max Loeb, Mr. Ahlborn, Mr. Cowald, Mrs. T. Kurtzmann, Lewis Lewisohn, Herm. Funke, Eugene Robert, Robert Mayer, C. Madden, P. Henkers.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—Dr. R. D. Arnold, Mrs. M. C. Casens, J. H. Atwood, G. Van Houton, J. Whitney, P. Johnson, B. McKeon, Miss Alice Williams.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Mrs. A. B. Klink, James Delanoy, J. J. Whitins, G. H. Schrodet, Mrs. Newberger and child, Willy Woodbridge and wife, Mrs. C. Waldson, Miss E. Waldson, Miss S. Waldson, A. Stanbar.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:04 | Sun sets....5:32 | Moon rises..4:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:24 | Gov. Island..7:13 | Hell Gate...8:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haine, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Knight, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; Geo. Washington, Whitehead, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; Henshee, (Br.,) Pearse, Dublin, Williams & Guion; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, A. Abbott; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Gitana, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Eng., C. L. Wright & Co.; Edward Percy, (Br.,) Stewart, Liverpool, Eng., C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Stjernen, (Norw.,) Gutterman, Amsterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Alert, (Norw.,) Jonassen, Lisbon, Port., Tetens & Bockmann; Alma, (Ger.,) Tobias, Galveston, Texas, Funch, Edye & Co.; Agil, (Br.,) Frith, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Orono, (Norw.,) Bjonnes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Lined, Lisbon, Port., Tetens & Bockmann; Forsete, (Norw.,) Christensen, Hull, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann; Immanuel, (Norw.,) Thur, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Christina, (Br.,) Thomson, Cienfuegos, Jova, Terry & Co.; Pola, (Aust.,) Fender, Beyrout, Syria, Siocovich & Co.

Schrs. Rubina, (Br.,) Second, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Co.; Wm. Jones, Robinson, Pensacola, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.; Southern Cross, (Br.,) Priest, Shulee, N. S., W. Godfrey.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Sept. 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 224 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Sept. 30, lat. 49 12, lon. 28 43, exchanged signals with bark Cambria, (Br.,) bound W.; Oct. 4, lat. 42 13, lon. 55 38, exchanged signals with a Dominion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Wellington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Carington, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Britannia, (Norw.,) Gronnoldt, Hamburg 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Conquestatore, (Ital.,) Lauro, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gio Bono 8, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Limerick 46 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Thomas Pope, Alexander, Gaboon 59 ds., with wood, &c., to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Rhea, (Ger.,) Wiessermann, Antwerp 38 ds., with empty barrels to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 5, lat. 39 56, lon. 67 40, spoke ship Anne Gude, (Br.,) from Antwerp, bound S.

Bark Louisa Malcom, (Br.,) Robertson, Iquique 40 ds., with nitrate of soda to Charles Luling & Co. Passed Cape Horn Aug. 5; crossed the equator Sept. 4 in lon. 35 42; had variable weather.

Bark Apotheker Diesing, (Ger.,) Segelberth, Rotterdam 53 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Schmidt & Co.

Bark Madralina, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Girgenti Aug. 1, with sulphur to Siocovich & Co.

Bark Il Vero (Ital.,) Di Martina, Marseilles Aug. 27, with mdse. to Siocovich & Co.

Bark Lavarille, (Ital.,) Lauro, London, 49 ds., with chalk to order.

Bark Irene, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Galway, 70 ds. in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Aker, (Norw.,) Oram, Amsterdam Aug. 23, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Norsk Veritas, (Norw.,) Isaacsoen, Rotterdam 48 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Rodolfo Danovaro, (Ital.,) Podesta, Waterford 43 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Flora, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Lothair, (Br.,) Brown, Port Caledonia, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sydney,) Simmons, Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe, 19 ds. with sugar, &c., to H. A. Vatable & Son. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port bark Josephine McFarland, dschg.; brig Chief for St. Martins; schr. Evadney, for New-York, in 2 ds.

Brig Bogota, (of Baltimore,) Cadiz, Aug. 18, Seville 29 ds., with mdse. to Hicks & Bell.

Brig Mozart, (Ger.,) Tietchens, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Daring, (of Salcomb,) Pepperell, Denia 32 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to G. H. Bulley & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 7.

Schr. E. K. Wilson, Cropper, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Isabella, Arey, Ruatan Island 19 ds., with cocoanuts to Wm. Douglass & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Lion, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. H. Kirk, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Williams, Virginia.

Schr. Peiro, Kelley, Sand River, N. S., 18 ds., with piling to J. H. Lewis.

Schr. Ella M. Pennell, Thompson, St. Georges 10 ds., with piling to Chas. L. Snow.

Schr. Lauro, Foster, of and 14 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Carrie C. Miles, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Belise, Hond., 16 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. J. F. Carver, Means, Salem.

Schr. Fannie Elder, Ryder, Salem.

Schr. Isabel, Kearny, Nantuckett, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. W. C. Hall, Tolman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Alexander, (new, Br.,) Ford, Maitland, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney.

Schr. Belle Chase, Chase, Windsor, N. S., with plaster.

Schr. Defiance, Thorndike, Rockport, Me., with stone to order.

Schr. S. L. Harding, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to George Moon.

Schr. R. S. Boynton, Davis, Lamoine, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. H. L. Curtis, Mann, Bangor, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Wm. McLoon, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Harbinger, Walker, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Mary Hoxie, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Josephine, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Helen, ——, Portland, Me., with lumber.

Schr. T. Benedict, Crockett, with do.

Schr. B. F. Miller, Smith, Millstonepoint.

Schr. A. W. Thompson, Carter, do.

Schr. Sunnyside, Dixon, Westerly.

Schr. W. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Trade Wind, Gray, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Carrie Jones, Colcord, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. Rice, Pressey, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Harris, Nantucket, with fish to George Moon.

Schr. Alpine, Marshall, Bangor, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Artic, Whitten, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr Massachusetts, Lewis, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Condage, Rockland, with lime for Norfolk.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Hall, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. F. V. Turner, Walker, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. Imogene Diverty, Gandy, Providence.

Schr. I. H. Wainwright, Loyd, Providence.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Providence.

Schr. H. L. Condon, Connelly, Providence.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. H. Dow, Childs, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. P. P. Keller, King, Newport.

Schr. Ellen Louisa, Bishop, Newport.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Smith, Newport.

Schr. Josephine, Lynch, Newport.

Schr. L. B. Ives, Vansandt, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Tyler, Somerset.

Schr. Louisa, Knox, Somerset.

Schr. R. L. Forsyth, Hobbie, Norwich.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Whitney, Boston.

Schr. Minnesota, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Robbins, Boston.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Baker, Boston.

Schr. J. D. Williams, Harding, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. W. Baker, Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. T. Wines, Hulse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Z. Kenyon, Rankin, Hartford.

Schr. Frances Edwards, West, Rockport, Me.

Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Mayo, Lanesville.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Warren, R. I.

Schr. L. Martin, Martin, Gloucester.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Goodrich, Gloucester.

Schr. Governor Burton Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. B. Diverty, Nickerson, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. Burley, Northrup, Pawtucket.

Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Blakely, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvest, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Dean, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Alert, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Coffin, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Shields, Snowman, Richmond, Me., with timber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Helen, Carroll, Calais, with timber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Eliza Sawyer, Cook, Calais, with timber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Nellie Carr, Finch, Bangor, with timber to John Boynton's Son.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; cloudy and hazy off shore.

SAILED—Steam-ships C. F. Funch, for Antwerp; Abyssinia, for Liverpool; State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; Arragon, for Bristol, Eng.; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Arr. steamer Samaria, Billings, from Liverpool; bark Grey Hound, French, from Philadelphia; schrs. Moss Glen, Wade, from St. Marc; Addie L. Cutler, Smith, from Philadelphia; Taylor and Mathis, Cheeseman, from do.; Nellie Bowers, Spears, from Weehawken.

In the bay, ship Importer, from Calcutta.

Spoken, Oct. 2, in lat. 44 04, lon. 44 12, ship Jason, (Br.,) from New-York for London.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 7.—There are no reports from the outside. A few schrs. remain in the harbor.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Oct. 7.—Passed up, steamers Tonawanda, from Savannah; Harrisburg, from Boston; brigs G. M. Jones, from Demerara; Kodiak, from Boston; schrs. Clarissa Allen, from Providence; Marietta Steelman, from Marblehead; Justin Wilson and Emeline McLain, from Quincy Point; Harriet S. Brooks, S. S. Hudson, E. and L. Marts, and Lehman.

Noon—Passed up, schrs. Ethan Allen, from Portland; Estelle Day and Little Lee, from Boston.

Passed down, a chr. Georgiana F. Geery, for Key West. Blew, from Boston; George B. Ferguson, from Belfast; John H. Perry, from New-Bedford; also, a brig, probably the Malaga, from Boston, and several schrs. in ballast.

Passed down, schrs. Abbott, Devereaux, for Aspinwall; Benjamin C. Terry, for Portsmouth; H. B. Cowan, Lady Ellen, and Calvin P. Harris, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 7.—Arr. ship Preston, North, from Liverpool; steamer Frederico, (Sp.) from Havana.

Sld. steamer Magnolia, for New-York.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 7.—Arr. steamer Vicksburg, Rudof, from Fernandina.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Sld. for the United States, John Geddie, Sparkling Water, Imperator, John E. Chase, Lewis L. Squires, Mirra, and Royal Minstrel.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Bergenseren, Tranquebar, Scotia, Northern Queen, Essex, and Syra.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Eudora, Elios, Kate Sancton, and Stabboetad.

Also arr. out, Marianne Second, Sigurd Jarl, Levi Hart, Nuova Providenza, and Australia.

MOVILLE, Oct. 7.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Sept. 26, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

CARDIFF, Oct. 7.—The steam-ship Glamorgan, Capt. Leybourne, from New-York Sept. 26, arr. here to-day.

MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE

APPLIED TO THE CURE OF

DEAFNESS

AND

CATARRH.

In every business or profession, indeed in every department of science and skill, there is always some acknowledged head, some one who stands out in bold relief among his fellows, as a sort of leader. In the study and treatment of chronic diseases, and especially in the cure of deafness, catarrh, and diseases of the throat, lungs, and nervous system, Dr. Edward B. Lighthill, of New-York City, occupies the position above described. Endowed with advantages possessed only by the favored few, and trained by the best medical schools in the world, Dr. Lighthill has devoted the energies of a life-time to the practice of his profession, and by his rare talent and skill has achieved a success which has brought his name prominently before the American public as a physician and author during the past twenty years.

In his practice, Dr. Lighthill avails himself of every appliance known to modern medical science in its most advanced state, for the relief and cure of the difficult class of diseases embraced in his specialty. His apparatus and instruments for the examination and treatment of the diseased organs of the human frame are the most perfect that human ingenuity could invent. His apparatus for examining the hidden cavities of the head, ear, and throat, is the perfection of mechanical skill, bringing clearly into view localities utterly inaccessible to the eye in ordinary examinations, revealing distinctly the precise seat and nature of the existing difficulty, allowing applications to be made to the affected parts with the utmost delicacy and with unerring precision and directness, so that often a few applications suffice to remove a disease which has baffled ordinary skill for years. In fact, Dr. Lighthill has spared no expense to supply himself with every means known to science to cure diseases as thoroughly and expeditiously, and with as little distress or discomfort to his patients, as it is possible for human skill to do; at the same time many of the most important processes of his practice are entirely original with himself, as the natural result of his long and extensive experience, and his acute power of observation. Indeed, Dr. Lighthill has often enjoyed the proud satisfaction of having effected radical cures in cases that have been abandoned as hopeless, and we have no doubt that without his skillful aid many of those who now rejoice in the restoration of their lost faculties, or in their relief from catarrh and other difficult chronic complaints, would have been consigned to a life-time of suffering or distress, or doomed to a premature death. The fact that he has been instrumental in relieving a vast amount of human suffering is amply vouched for by the following statements from gentlemen of the highest respectability and standing, whose word is a guarantee of truth:

FROM REV. DR. DEEMS,

Pastor of the Church of the Strangers.

No. 4 WINTHROP PLACE, NEW-YORK.

It gives me pleasure to introduce to the favorable notice of my personal friends Dr. E. B. Lighthill, a physician whom I am able to recommend for unusual skill, from the success with which he has treated a daughter of mine. When I placed her under his treatment she was suffering from catarrh in an obstinate form, which had progressed so far as to injure her whole constitution. Dr. Lighthill succeeded not only in effecting a radical cure of the catarrh, but also in restoring her general health completely.

Finding in my pastoral work how wide-spread catarrhal affections are, it has occurred to me that it is a simple Christian duty to give Dr. Lighthill this statement, trusting that he may use it so as to make others know where they may have skill and attention which I do not believe can be surpassed in the present state of medical science in this department.

And I deem it due to myself that it be stated that Dr. Lighthill's fee was fully discharged in currency, and this at least is not a clergyman's payment of a pecuniary obligation by an expression of gratitude.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

FROM MR. D. B. IVISON,

Firm of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,
Nos. 138 AND 140 GRAND STREET, NEW-YORK.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill, No. 212 Fifth avenue:

DEAR SIR: Your treatment of my wife some years since resulted in the complete and permanent cure of a discharge from the ears which has troubled her from childhood, and which others have tried in vain to remove. While her hearing can never be fully restored, it is not now likely to be further impaired, nor her life endangered by the ulceration which, before it was arrested by your ability and skill, was a continued menace to her health.

Yours truly,

D. B. IVISON.

Radical and Permanent Cure of Almost Total Deafness.

FROM JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL. D.,

Secretary of the "American Popular Insurance Company," Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, New-York.

In the year 1856 I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's professional treatment for a severe case of deafness. When I applied to him for relief I was so deaf that it was necessary to shout into my ear to enable me to hear, and though I had been treated by the best medical talent of the State, I had failed to receive the slightest benefit, but, on the contrary, found myself continually growing worse. Dr. Lighthill, however, succeeded in effecting a radical cure, restoring my hearing to all its former perfection and acuteness. After a lapse of fully seventeen years I am glad to state that I have retained the perfect condition of my hearing power ever since—a fact which furnishes the most convincing proof of the permanent character of the cure effected. It is now my firm conviction that but for Dr. Lighthill's inimitable skill my life would have been rendered wretched and miserable by the horrors of total deafness; and in grateful acknowledgment of my life-long obligation to Dr. Lighthill, and in duty to those afflicted, I desire to give the facts of my case the widest publicity.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK.

Residence No. 205 South Oxford street, Brooklyn.

FROM RIGHT REV. T. F. HENDRICKEN,
Bishop of Providence, R. I.

My Dear Dr. Lighthill:

Permit me to thank you most heartily for your kindness to the Sisters of our convent. I had no expectation when I consulted you on Sister Dominica's deafness that you could so quickly restore her back to hearing; but she tells me that she hears now even better than she did before. For this and your kind and successful treatment of my own deafness, I thank you. Now, I would be glad to have you refer your patients to me. You know I can recommend you as a surgeon and physician, thoroughly accomplished in those departments of medicine in which you practice. I owe you a debt of gratitude and would be glad to pay it. Very truly and very sincerely yours,

T. F. HENDRICKEN,
Bishop of Providence.

FROM MR. MORRIS PHILLIPS,
Editor and Proprietor of the New-York *Home Journal.*

No. 3 PARK PLACE, New-York.

I testify with pleasure to the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in the case of my brother, who had been affected with deafness and noises in the head. The results of Dr. Lighthill's applications were as prompt as they were effective. The hearing was restored, the noises removed, and the cure was as radical as it has since proved permanent.

MORRIS PHILLIPS.

FROM HON. EZRA CORNELL,

The honored founder of Cornell University, Ithaca, New-York.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: The skillful operation you performed on my throat, and the subsequent treatment, have removed an unpleasant irritation which I have been troubled with a long time.

From the experience of the results of your treatment in my case, I take pleasure in recommending others to you who are similarly afflicted. Yours respectfully,

EZRA CORNELL.

Hundreds of testimonials of a tenor similar to those above, from such men as Rev. Dr. Nott, Hon. Philo T. Ruggles, Rev. Dr. Hubbard Winslow, Mr. J. S. Beecher, Mr. H. N. Smith, firm of Gould, Smith & Martin; Mr. George D. Prentice, Rev. F. S. Jewell, and others in the highest walks of life, may be seen at Dr. Lighthill's office.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Lighthill may be daily consulted from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. on catarrh, deafness, diseases of the throat, lungs, and nervous system, and all important or complicated diseases not reached by the ordinary resources of the healing art. A candid opinion will invariably be given as to the probabilities of a cure, and no case will be accepted for treatment which does not offer a reasonable chance of success. While Dr. Lighthill is far from claiming to perform impossibilities, or to cure every case of disease that comes under his notice, he can safely promise that patients under his care shall receive the best medical treatment of the day, and every benefit guaranteed by science, skill, and over twenty years' extensive practical experience.

Office No. 212 Fifth Avenue. New-York.

FINE ELECTRO
SILVER PLATE,
Manufactured by
THE
Meriden Britannia Co.,
No. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.
First Premium Awarded by the American Institute 1873.
FOR
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
EXTRACT FROM JUDGES' REPORT.
"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and, we believe, in the world. They are faultless in construction and finish."

BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.
Ready-Made and Custom
CLOTHING.
New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks,
English and French Suitings, &c.
ALSO
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LANDAUS
WITH AND WITHOUT GLASS FRONTS.
BROUGHAMS,
SINGLE AND PAIR-HORSE, FINISHED IN DARK SHADES OF
BLUE, BROWN, GREEN, AND MAROON,
FRENCH MOROCCOS,
exclusively of our own manufacture, and unequaled in STYLE AND QUALITY.
BREWSTER & CO., of Broome St.,
Factory, Broadway and 47th St.
DOWN-TOWN WAREROOMS, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

SHEPARD, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR WHOLESALE HOUSE, THE STORE NO. 865 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., WHERE THEY WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND MUSICAL BOXES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN ST.,
UP STAIRS,
will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of
STERLING SILVER-WARE
OF A
SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,
AT MUCH
BELOW MARKET PRICES.

RICHARD MEARES,
6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.
GRAND OPENING
THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT,
TO BE CONTINUED
Thursday and Friday, Oct. 8 and 9.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF LADIES' STREET, CARRIAGE, AND DINNER DRESSES.
New styles in Overskirts and Basque Tunics.
Rich beaded Jackets, Overskirts, and Polonaise.
Elegant and stylish imported Bonnets,
with every novelty in Hat Ornaments.
purchased by our buyers in the European markets.
All the new colors in Dress Silks and Dress Goods
Superb styles beaded Dress Trimmings.
Novelties in London, Paris, and Berlin.
Fancy Goods, Jewelry, and Hair Ornaments.
The attention of our friends, customers, and the public is respectfully requested, and a VISIT OF EXAMINATION SOLICITED.
RICHARD MEARES,
Corner 6th av. and 19th st.

CAUTION
To all parties about to purchase licenses for the manufacture of butter from beef suet.
To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture butter and oleomargarine, with their several products, under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties *manufacturing or selling* artificial butter or products covered by their patent. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the company, Room No. 82, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City.
HENRY A. MOTT, President.
SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Secretary.
New-York Post Office Box No. 2,915.

EVERY WORD
Uttered in the debates of the House of Deputies of the
GENERAL CONVENTION
Of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
which assembles Oct. 7, will be published in a
DAILY MORNING EDITION
OF THE CHURCHMAN.
713 Broadway. Terms, $2 for the session, three weeks.

WINDOW SHADES
in all the new tints.
John King & Son's
best Scotch Holland, all colors.
Patent spring fixtures.
Prices very much reduced.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av.

Havemeyer Bros. & Co
SUGAR REFINERS,
No. 89 Wall st., NEW-YORK,
Fill orders for all grades of Coffee Sugars, also for Granulated and Powdered Sugars, and for Syrups promptly, and at market rates, upon the day they are received. Our goods are equal in quality to any manufactured.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed (for 25 cents)

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union.. 79⅝
1500 do.......... 79½
400 do.......... 79⅜
1900 do.......... 79¼
200 do.......s3. 79¼
300 do.......... 79⅜
100 do.......s3. 79⅝
300 do.......... 79½
100 do.......b3. 79⅝
800 do.......... 79½
1500 Pacific Mail.... 47¾
400 do.......... 47⅝
100 do.......s3. 47¾
800 do.......... 47¾
200 do.......... 47⅞
100 do.......b3. 48
200 do.......... 48
100 do.......... 47⅞
500 Rock Island......102⅞
100 do.......b3.103
200 Erie Railway..... 34⅝
200 do.......... 34¾
1200 do.......... 35
500 do.......... 34⅞
300 do.......... 35
200 do.......... 35⅛
200 do.......... 35
400 do.......... 34⅞
300 do.......... 34¾
400 do.......b3. 34¾
100 do.......... 34⅝
400 do.......... 34½
200 North-western.... 38
500 do.......... 37⅞
100 do.......... 37¾
100 do.......s3. 37¾
500 Union Pacific...c. 35⅜
1100 do.......s3. 35½
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅞
100 do.......c.101¾
100 do..........101⅞
1000 Lake Shore..... 80⅝
500 do.......... 80½
300 do.......... 80¼
2000 do.......... 80⅜
900 do.......s3. 80¼
200 do.......... 80⅜
600 do.......s3. 80½
300 do.......c. 80⅜
200 do.......... 80½
100 do.......... 80⅝
300 do.......b3. 80½
800 do.......... 80½
100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 27⅜
300 do.......... 27¼
200 do.......... 27⅛
100 do.......... 27¼
50 Pittsburg........ 87⅜
200 Toledo & Wab.... 32⅞
200 do.......... 32¾
1100 Union Pacific.... 35¼
600 do.......... 35⅜
300 do.......... 35¼
400 do.......... 35⅛
700 do.......c. 35
300 do.......... 35
600 do.......... 35⅛
600 do.......... 35¼
500 do.......s3. 35¼
100 do.......b3. 35⅜
500 do.......... 35⅝
300 St. Paul......... 33½
100 do.......... 33⅝
200 do.......s3. 33½
100 C., C. & I. C...... 10¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.118⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20R., '67.116½
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........ 12.117⅜
$3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C........12.111½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.112½
10,000 do.......12..112⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, '76.... 99⅛
4,000 Mo. 6s, '77.... 97¾
8,000 Mo. 6s, '78.... 95¾
8,000 Mo. 6s, Long Bonds...b. c. 94¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 72
1,000 Chic. & Alt. Inc. 96
8,000 Chic& Alt. 1st.107
2,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s.106
10,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, new..........107
3,000 C. & N. W. con. coup. G. Bs... 80¾
2,000 do.......... 80½
3,000 do.......... 80¼
9,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.108
8,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div....... 85
1,000 Mich. So. 2d..101¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st M., coup.......109⅜
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 92½
6,000 do.......... 92⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 87¾
3,000 do.......... 87⅞
14,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. Grant......... 85
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 74⅛
6,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st........ 80
11,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 30
2,000 L. & N. con, '98. 83½
1,000 L. Dock Bds....100
10,000 Ohio & Miss. con.......b. c. 93
30 Am. Ex. Bank.....114
10 Bank of Republic b. c............100
5 do...........104½
9 Manhattan B'k..150½
10 Cen. Nat. B'k.b.c. 99
40 Spring Mt'n Coal. 66
800 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 79½
100 do.......b3. 79⅝
400 do.......... 79⅝
600 do.......... 79¾
400 do.......... 79⅞
300 do.......s3. 79¾
300 do.......s3. 79⅝
200 do.......b3. 79¾
1500 do.......... 79¾
400 do.......c. 79¾
200 do.......s5. 79¾
800 do.......b3. 79⅞
700 do.......... 79⅞
800 do.......b3. 80
2800 do.......... 80
200 do.......s3. 80
64 Wells-Fargo Ex., b. c.......... 80
100 Panama R....b. c.110½
22 Cleve. & P. G'd... 87½
200 do...b. c.s3. 87⅝
200 do.......... 87¾
200 Pac. M...b. c.b3. 47⅞
300 do.......... 47⅞
200 do.......c. 47¾
500 do.......... 47⅞
900 do.......b3. 48
200 do.......s3. 47⅞
100 do.......... 47⅞
300 do.......... 48
300 do.......b3. 48⅛
100 do.......... 48⅛
300 do.......s3. 48⅛
200 do.......b3. 48⅛
700 do.......... 48¼
100 do.......... 48⅛
300 do.......b3. 48¼
100 Ohio & Miss.b.c.s3. 27⅜
1300 do.......... 27½
200 do.......... 27⅝
300 do.......b3. 27¾
100 do.......s3. 27⅝
600 Erie..........b. c. 34⅜
300 do.......s3. 34⅜
600 do.......... 34½
200 do.......s3. 34½
600 do.......... 34⅜
300 do.......... 34¼
900 do.......... 34⅛
600 do.......... 34
400 do.......b3. 34
600 do.......b3. 34⅛
100 do.......s3. 34⅛
500 do.......... 34
800 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 80⅝
1100 do.......s3. 80⅝
2300 do.......... 80¾
2000 do.......... 80⅞
1200 do.......... 81
700 do.......b3. 81⅛
5000 do.......... 81
1000 Un. Pac.b. c.s3. 35½
2700 do.......... 35⅝
2300 do.......... 35¾
800 do.......... 35⅞
500 do.......s3. 35¾
200 do.......... 35⅝
700 do.......s3. 35¾
100 do.......b3. 35⅞
500 do.......... 35⅞
800 do.......... 35¾
300 do.......c. 35¾
200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 33¾
300 do.......... 34
100 do.......... 33⅞
200 do.......... 34
200 do.......b3. 34⅛
300 do.......... 34
100 do.......b3. 34
100 Chic., M. & St. P. Pref.......b. c. 52
400 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 37¾
200 do.......... 37¾
700 do.......c. 37⅞
600 do.......... 37⅞
1400 do.......... 38
500 do.......... 38⅛
1100 do.......... 38¼
300 do.......... 38⅜
600 do.......b3. 38½
500 do.......... 38½
100 do.......... 38⅝
200 do.......b3. 38⅜
500 do.......... 38½
300 do.......... 38⅝
500 do.......... 38¾
200 C. & R. I....b. c..103
100 do.......b3.103
100 do.......c.102⅞
200 D., L. & W...b. c.106¾
24 N. Y., N. H. & H., b. c..........133
5 do..........133½
100 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c. 30
15 Chic. & Alton..... 98
300 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 33
400 do.......c. 33
300 do.......... 33⅛
500 do.......c. 33⅛
100 do.......b3. 33⅛
100 do.......... 33¼
400 do.......... 33⅜
200 do.......... 33½
200 do.......... 33½
100 do.......b3. 33⅜
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar'd.....b. c. 91¼
100 do.......b3. 91½
20 Morris & Essex.. 97¼
200 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 11¾
200 do.......... 12
300 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 10⅞
25 do.......... 10⅞
50 do.......... 10½
200 do.......... 10⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000 West. Union..... 80
800 do.......b3. 80⅛
100 do.......s3. 80
400 do.......... 80
400 do.......... 79⅞
1200 do.......... 79¾
40 do.......... 80
700 do.......c. 79¾
700 do.......... 79¾
1000 do.......... 79⅝
500 do.......... 79¾
500 Pacific Mail.... 48¼
100 do.......b3. 48⅜
100 do.......... 48⅜
50 do.......... 48½
200 do.......... 48¼
400 do.......... 48⅛
200 do.......... 48⅛
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛
100 do..........101⅞
500 Erie Railway.... 34
700 do.......... 33⅞
400 do.......... 33¾
400 do.......... 33⅝
500 do.......... 33½
200 do.......... 33⅝
600 St. Paul.......... 33⅞
100 do.......... 33¾
100 St. Paul Pref..... 52
200 Lake Shore...... 81
500 do.......b3. 81⅛
200 do.......s3. 81
2200 do.......... 81
700 do.......... 80⅞
600 do.......s3. 80¾
500 do.......... 80¾
500 do.......... 80⅝
100 Rock Island......103⅛
300 do..........103
500 Un. Pac.......... 35¾
100 do.......... 35⅞
100 do.......s3. 35⅞
100 do.......s3. 35¾
200 do.......s3. 35⅝
900 do.......... 35⅝
900 do.......s3. 35⅝
100 do.......... 35½
200 do.......b3. 35⅝
400 do.......s3. 35½
10 do.......... 35¾
100 do.......s15. 36½
100 do.......b3. 35⅝
300 Tol. & Wab....b3. 33½
100 do.......c. 33⅜
200 do.......... 33½
100 do.......... 33¼
300 do.......... 33⅛
100 At. & Pac. Pref... 12
100 do.......... 12¼
200 North-west.....s3. 38⅝
600 do.......b3. 38¾
200 do.......... 38⅞
400 do.......... 38⅞
200 do.......s3. 38¾
300 do.......b3. 38¾
400 do.......... 38¾
200 do.......... 38⅝
500 do.......... 38⅝
400 do.......... 38½
200 Ohio & Miss....... 27¾
100 do.......b3. 27⅝
400 do.......... 27⅝
100 C., C. & I. C....... 11
100 do.......... 10⅝
100 do.......... 10⅝
100 do.......... 10¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b. c.117⅜
$1,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.112⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 N. C. 6s, Spe. Tax, 3d C.... 6
3,500 H. & St. J. 8s, C. b. c.......... 77¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.s3. 87¾
1,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88. 87
9,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.107½
2,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div....... 77
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 95
40 Sp'g Mt. C..b. c. 67
800 West. Un. T..b. c. 79⅝
500 do.......s3. 79⅝
300 do.......... 79¾
500 do.......s3. 79¾
300 do.......... 79⅞
1100 do.......... 80
500 do.......b3. 80⅛
1800 do.......... 80⅛
100 do.......c. 80⅛
600 do.......... 80¼
1600 do.......... 80¼
320 do.......... 80
600 do.......s3. 80⅛
1400 do.......... 80⅛
50 American Ex..... 60¾
115 do.....b. c. 60¾
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 48
100 do.......b3. 48⅛
200 do.......... 48⅛
800 do.......... 48⅜
100 do.......... 48¼
700 Erie..........b. c. 33⅝
500 do.......... 33¾
400 do.......c. 33⅞
410 do.......... 34
300 do.......b3. 34
800 L. Sh. & M. S.b. c. 80¾
100 do.......b3. 80⅞
500 do.......... 80⅞
800 do.......... 80¾
200 do.......... 80⅞
800 do.......... 81
1300 do.......... 81⅛
200 do.......s3. 81⅛
900 do.......b3. 81¼
400 do.......... 81¼
2000 do.......... 81⅛
100 do.......... 81
100 Del., L. & W.b. c.106⅞
80 do......opg.107⅛
20 Ch. & Alt. S..b. c. 90½
1000 Un. Pac.....b. c. 35⅝
800 do.......... 35¾
100 do.......b3. 35⅞
1900 do.......... 36
400 do.......b3. 36⅛
500 do.......b3. 36¼
3200 do.......... 36⅛
100 C. & R. I.b. c.b3.103⅛
300 do..........103
200 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 33⅝
200 do.......... 34
100 H. & St. J....b. c. 25¾
10 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 30
1500 C. & N. W.b. c.b3. 38⅞
600 do.......b3 39
300 do.......... 39
1900 do.......... 39⅛
800 do.......b3. 39¼
1100 do.......... 39¼
100 do.......b5. 39¼
300 do.......s3. 39¼
300 do.......... 39⅛
900 do.......... 39¼
300 do.......b3. 39⅜
200 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 33¼
100 do.......s3. 33⅜
400 do.......b3. 33½
50 do.......... 33⅝
200 do.......s3. 33½
8 N. Y., N. H. & H.b. c.133½
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 27¾
300 do.......... 27⅞
800 do.......b3. 28
500 do.......... 28⅛
1000 do.......... 28¼
600 do.......... 28⅜
300 do.......s3. 28⅜
500 do.......... 28½
100 do.......... 28⅝
1800 do.......... 28½
700 do.......... 28⅜
200 Pac. R. of M..b. c. 36½
5 Ill. Cen.......b. c. 92
100 P., Ft. W. & C. G., b. c..........b3. 91½
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.101⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 N. J. Cen. C...103¼
2,000 Gt. West. 2d... 69
1200 West. Un....b3. 80¼
2100 do.......... 80¼
200 Pacific Mail...b3. 48⅜
200 do.......... 48¼
100 do.......s3. 48⅛
500 do.......... 48⅛
100 do.......b3. 48¼
300 do.......... 48⅛
300 Erie Railway.... 33⅞
100 do.......... 33¾
100 do.......... 33⅝
100 St. Paul.......... 34
100 Tol. & Wab...... 33½
300 La. Sh.......s3. 80⅞
400 do.......... 81
600 do.......... 81⅛
65 do.......... 81⅛
500 do.......... 81⅛
100 do.......b3. 81⅛
1600 do.......... 81
100 Mor. & Es.......... 97½
300 Un. Pac.......b3. 36¼
1300 do.......... 36⅛
500 do.......s3. 36⅛
1300 do.......... 36¼
300 do.......... 36⅛
500 do.......s3. 36⅛
400 do.......b3. 36¼
400 North-west......... 39⅛
300 do.......... 39
200 do.......... 39⅛
400 do.......b3. 39¼
600 do.......... 39¼
100 do.......b3. 39⅜
200 do.......... 39¼
100 Del., L. & W......107
100 H. & St. J. Pf..b3. 30¼
100 Ohio & Miss....... 28¼
600 do.......... 28⅜
1000 do.......... 28½
400 do.......... 28⅝
800 do.......... 28¾
200 do.......... 28⅝

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been unsteady and subject to frequent, though not widely-marked, fluctuations of feeling to-day, the irregularity being most distinct in the tone and volume of business in the market for Speculative Securities, and next in degree in Foreign Exchange and Gold. The "bear" element was out in strength, of course, with rumors of new failures and commercial embarrassments, and though, happily, the day passed without a single verification of their predictions or assertions, the stories put in circulation had a certain immediate effect on a market already rendered quite sensitive by the recent actual difficulties in trade and financial circles. To-day the use of business names in connection with reported suspensions has been rather reckless, and certainly nothing is more to be deprecated than this sinister method of tampering with commercial honor. There is nothing more delicately impressionable in times like the present than mercantile reputation. The community has just begun fairly to experience relief, and to display some sort of recovery from the financial misfortunes of last year, and when several houses have, within a week only, succumbed to the difficulties which then befell them, it is a comparatively easy matter to involve other firms in embarrassment by the mere mention of their names, even though prior to such libelous assaults they were above suspicion. This method of seeking to affect speculative values at the expense of the legitimate business of the whole country cannot be too severely characterized, and should meet with a severe rebuke whenever it develops itself. No less than three firms were currently mentioned to-day as having suspended, when later information authoritatively and conclusively refuted the statements first put forth. The general volume of business has been much smaller than for some days past, though in the market for Railway and Miscellaneous Shares the results show some improvement as compared with the closing prices of yesterday. The most marked fluctuations and comparative decline were in Erie, consequent on the receipt of information that the report of the English accountants was not made public yesterday in London, as was generally supposed to have been done. At the same time there is no reason to suppose that the published synopsis of the report, as to dividends, is not correctly given. The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 188,438 shares. Lake Shore led in point of activity, but was closely followed by Western Union and Union Pacific, the sales of these stocks having reached 38,000, 37,600, and 33,300 shares respectively. Of North-western Common 22,900 shares changed hands; of Erie, 16,300; of Ohio and Mississippi, 13,400; and of Pacific Mail, 12,750 shares. The transactions in New-York Central were unusually small, amounting to only 650 shares. As compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, the general list opened at ⅛ per cent. improvement, but Rock Island showed a decline of ¼ per cent. and North-west and St. Paul Common ⅛ per cent. A slight decline was soon noted, but the tide turned at the first board and an advance followed of ¼ to ⅛ per cent. There was a falling off of ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. before the second Call, but the weakness was temporary, and in the late dealings prices showed an advance of ½ to 1⅝ ₱ cent. from the early figures. The extreme advance was in North-west Common and in Ohio and Mississippi, which reached 39⅜ and 28¾, respectively. Union Pacific rose 1¼ ₱ cent., Western Union and Lake Shore 1 ₱ cent., Pacific Mail ⅞, Wabash ¾, and St. Paul ½ ₱ cent. There was little or no reaction at the close. Erie and Hannibal and St. Joseph were exceptions to the general market. The first named, after advancing from 34⅝ to 35⅛, fell off to 33½, following closely the course of quotations at London. Hannibal and St. Joseph Common declined to 25¾, and sales of the Preferred were made at 30@30¼, against 32½ on Monday. The market showed its strength prominently after the Second Board, when a fairly active business was done. Investment shares were firm. Fort Wayne advanced from 91¼ to 91½; Pittsburg sold at 87⅜@87½; Delaware and Lackawanna at 106¾@107, and Morris & Essex at 97½.

The Money market was without any new feature, the prevailing rates on Call Loans being 2½@3 ₱ cent., with business done at the close at 2½ ₱ cent. Prime discounts are done at 6 to 7½ ₱ cent., according to date of maturity. The gold speculation was excessively dull, and slightly weaker in tone. All the business was at 110 and 110⅛, with closing transactions at the former quotation. The attendance of brokers in the Gold Room was even smaller than usual, and the sales few and far between. Gold loans were made flat and at 1 per cent. for carrying until late in the day, when borrowers paid from 1 to 2 per cent. for the use of cash gold. Government bonds were firm and in good demand, prices having been steady and uniform. The largest transactions were in Coupon Series of 1867, which sold at 117⅜; the New 5 ₱ cents. brought 112⅜@112½. There was a lower range of prices for some of the leading Railway Mortgages. New-York Central First, for example, declined to 109¼. Sales of Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds were made at 80¾ down to 80¼. Central Pacifics touched 92⅜, and Union Pacific Land Grants, 85, but Union Pacific Firsts rose to 87⅞, and Sinking Funds to 74⅛. Chicago and Alton First, and New-Jersey Central First, new, were steady, with sales at 107. Chicago, Rhode Island, and Pacific 7s sold at 106, Morris and Essex First at 108, Alton and Terre Haute First at 107½, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Third at 95, and Michigan Southern Second at 101¾, C., C., and I. C. Second was steady at 30, on sales of $11,000.

The Bank of England gained £255,000 bullion on balance to-day. Contrary to general expectation, the Bank of England rate of discount was not advanced, and continues at 3 ₱ cent., which was also the rate in open market at the latest previous advices. Early in the day an impression prevailed that the managers would advance the rate to-morrow, but later this idea was dispelled by an advance in Consols at London, which had a tendency to create a better feeling and a freer drawing of bills here, though the rate for Sterling Exchange did not actually recede. The closing rates were $4 85@$4 85½ for sixty days, and $4 88¼@$4 88½ for demand; asking prices, $4 86@$4 89. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out on Government account $19,000 in redemption of Called Bonds, and $32,000 for interest. The receipts for customs were $473,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of yesterday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 7.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., '81	112⅜	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112⅝	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117¼	117¼
American Gold	110⅛	110
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 85@$4 85½	$4 85@$4 85½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101¾	101⅞
Chicago & Rock Island	103	103⅛
Pacific Mail	47¾	48¼
St. Paul Common	35⅝	34
St. Paul Preferred	52	52
Western Union	79⅝	80¼
Union Pacific	35⅜	36⅛
Lake Shore	80⅝	80¼
Toledo & Wabash	33	33½
North-western Common	37⅞	39¼
North-western Preferred	54¼	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¾	107
New-Jersey Central	103⅞	103¾
Panama	110½	110½
Erie	34½	33⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	27¼	28⅝
C., C. & Indiana Central	10⅛	10¾
Harlem	127½	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅞	101¾	650
Erie	34¼	33½	16,300
Lake Shore	81¼	80¼	38,065
Wabash	33½	32¾	4,650
North-western	39⅜	37¾	22,900
Rock Island	103⅛	102⅞	1,700
Fort Wayne	91½	91¼	300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34	33⅛	3,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	52	52	200
Pittsburg	87⅜	87⅜	472
Del., Lack. & Western	107	106¾	480
Illinois Central	92	92	5
Union Pacific	36¼	35	33,310
Pacific of Missouri	36½	36½	200
C., C. & Indiana Central	11	10¾	1,075
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26⅛	25¾	100
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pf.	30¼	30	210
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	27⅛	13,400
Morris & Essex	97½	97¼	120
Panama	110½	110½	100
Western Union	80¼	79¼	37,600
Atlantic & Pacific Pf.	12	11¾	400
Pacific Mail	47¾	48½	12,750
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	133½	133	37
Wells-Fargo Express	80	80	64
Amer. Mer. Union Ex.	60¾	60¾	115
Chicago & Alton Pref.	98	98	15
Chicago & Alton Scrip	90½	90½	20
Total sales			188,438

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117¼	117⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109¼	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111⅜	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115⅞	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¼	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116⅞	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¼	117⅜
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111¼	111⅜
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111¾	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112¼	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112¼	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92¾	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84½	85

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$23,615,000
Gold balances	1,654,101
Currency balances	1,852,650

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$80,919,244
Currency balances	2,896,339
Gold exchanges	6,345,307
Gold balances	673,937

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	15
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	13½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	13½
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	13½
Ark. 7s, M. & O. R. Riv.	13½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	13½
California 7s	111
Connecticut 6s	103
Georgia 6s	75
Georgia 7s, new bds.	89
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	82
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.	73
Indiana 5s	101
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	101
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	101
Illinois War Loan	101
Kentucky 6s	100
Louisiana 6s	22
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	23
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	22
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	23
Michigan 6s, '78-9	102½
Michigan 6s, '83	102½
Michigan 7s, '90	102½
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97⅜
L'g bs. due '81 to '91 in.	94
Han. & St. Jo., due '87.	92½
N. Y. R. By. Loan	108
N. Y. C. By. Loan	108
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	110
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	110
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	110
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	112
N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	112
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	112
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	113
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75	108
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	108
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20¼
N. C. 6s, A. & Oct.	20
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	42
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	42
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J.	30
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, A. & O.	30
N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '66.	15
N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '68.	14
N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	12½
N. C. 6s, n. bs. A. & O.	10
N. C. 6s, Sp. T., C. 1.	6
N. C. 6s, Sp. T., C. 2.	6
N. C. 6s, Sp. T., C. 3.	6
Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ohio 6s, '86	103
Rhode Island 6s	103
South Carolina 6s	24
S. C. 6s, J. & J.	17¾
S. C. 6s, A. & O.	17½
S. C. 6s, F'g Act, '66.	17
S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, J. & J.	17
S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, A. & O.	17
S. C. 7s of '88	17
S. C. Non-fundable bs.	6¾
Tennessee 6s, old	72
Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	54
Tenn. 6s, new bs., n. s.	54
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	53¼
Va. 6s, Con. bs., 2d s.	42
Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	9⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	103¾
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	100
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	50½
Chi. & Alt. 1st	106
Joliet & Chic. 1st	104
St. L., J. & C. 1st	92½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¾
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	106¾
Cen. R. of N. J. C.	103
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	105¼
M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D.	73
M. & St. P. 1st LaC. D.	85
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	96½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	96
Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs.	80
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	104
Del., L. & W. 2d	106⅛
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	107
Morris & E. 1st	107½
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	96¼
Erie 1st Ext.	103½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98
Long Dock bds.	99
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	86
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	85
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	77
D. & Sioux C. 1st	92½
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.	92½
Cedar F. & M. 1st	79
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	101¼
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	104
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Clev. & Tol., N. bds.	96
C., P. & A., O. bds.	100
C., P. & A., N. bds.	96½
Det., M. & T. bds.	98½
Buff. & Erie, N. bds.	96¼
Buff. & St. Line 7s.	98
Lake Shore D. bds.	95
L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d.	92
Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	99⅜
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	92½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109¼
Har. 1st 7s C.	108½
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93
Ohio & Miss. Con.	92½
Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	74
Cen. Pac. G. bs.	92½
Cen. Pac. St. A. B.	101
West. Pac. bs.	84
Union Pac. 1st bds.	87⅞
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	85
Union P. In. p. due.	88
Union Pac. S. F.	74¼
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80
Pac. R. 2d	68½
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100⅛
P., F. W. & C. 1st	107¼
P., F. W. & C. 2d	103½
P., F. W. & C. 3d	92½
Clev. & P. C. S. F.	101½
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	101½
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90
Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st.	71
St. L. & I. M. 2d	61
Alton & T. H. 1st	107
Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
Belle. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s.	92
T., P. & W., E. D.	80
T., P. & W., W. D.	78
Tol. & Wab. 2d	74
Tol. & Wab. C. C.	60
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87
Gt. West 2d, '93	68
Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	65
Ills. & So. I. 1st	55

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148
American Exchange	114
Chatham	133
Chemical	1500¼
City	300
Commerce	115½
First National	200
Hanover	100
Irving	130
Manhattan	150
Market	120
Mechanics'	135
Mercantile	115
Merchants'	117
Metropolitan	131
New-York	120
Ninth National	100
North America	90½
People's	140
Phoenix	100
State of New-York	110
Tradesmen's	143
Union	139

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	..
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania	54¼	54⅜
Reading	55	55½
Lehigh Valley	60⅝	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	14¼	14½
Northern Central	32½	32¾
Lehigh Navigation	46¾	46⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	97¼	97½

The following are the official figures of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for

	August, 1874.	August, 1873.
Earnings	$1,042,416 26*	$837,278 29
Expenses	377,852 83	400,947 36
Net earnings	$664,563 43	$436,330 93
Increase gross earnings for August		$205,137 97
Increase net earnings for August		228,232 50

*Including about $100,000 received from Central Pacific Railroad for lease of five miles of road.

	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1874.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1873.
Earnings	$6,456,191 93	$6,297,087 95
Expenses	3,170,036 44	3,191,044 21
Net	$3,286,155 49	$3,106,043 74
Increase gross earnings eight months		$159,103 98
Increase net earnings eight months		180,111 75

THE MAHOMMEDAN "REVIVAL."

In the *Levant Herald* of the 23d ult. we read: An old regulation which had in many places become obsolete, forbidding Christians to live in Turkish quarters of the capital, has been again enforced within the last few weeks, without any special reason, and in deference, it is alleged, to "superior orders." Several Christian families occupy houses in the Turkish quarter in the lower part of the Rue Koumbaradji, behind the Italian Orphanage; and on Wednesday last the Mussulman clergy of the district, the *imams*, called at all these houses and gave notice to the occupants to quit them within four days. Similar notices have been given in other quarters, and we are assured that from some Mussulman houses occupied by Europeans near Galata Tower the inmates have during the past week been expelled by force, and their effects thrust after them into the street. Several Germans connected with the Adrianople Railway, and living in Turkish houses in Stamboul, have been informed that they must leave at once; and we know of a recent instance in which an English gentleman who desired to take a vacant dwelling-house in Stamboul previously inhabited by a European, and who was highly recommended by Turks of influence, was refused as a tenant in consequence of a peremptory prohibition from the *imams* of St. Sophia.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The condition of the Ex-Emperor Ferdinand is thus described in a Vienna paper: "He seems tolerably strong physically, but the nervous suffering he endures impairs his mental powers. He can bear no contradiction, and, as far as possible, every wish he expresses is gratified. He often sinks into deep sleep and awakes with a famous appetite. He rides out through the woods, two servants accompanying him, and his physicians fellow on foot. He often stops to admire the shrubs and trees, for he was formerly well acquainted with botany. The Empress receives the doctors' reports of the Ex-Emperor's health every morning, and hears what orders he has given for the day. She spends many hours in prayer and in conversation with the priests attached to the court. She takes great interest in the struggle between Church and State throughout Europe."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	38
Bees-wax, pks.	6
Copper, bbls.	18
Cotton, bales	3,936
Flour, bbls.	18,867
Wheat, bags	90
Wheat, bushels	143,999
Corn, bushels	91,890
Oats, bushels	46,935
Malt, bushels	1,925
Barley, bushels	42,072
Grass-seed, bags	290
Dried Fruit, pks.	309
Eggs, bbls.	2,255
Beans, bbls.	174
Flax-seed, bags	160
Hops, bales	395
Hides, No.	125
Hides, bdls.	497
Skins, bdls.	30
Resin, bbls.	3,419
Spirits Turp., bbls.	475
Tow, bales	12
Lead, pigs	3,133
Leather, sides	7,092
Beef, pks.	100
Pork, pks.	130
Cut-meats, pks.	14
Lard, tcs.	100
Lard, kegs	65
Butter, pks.	4,985
Cheese, pks.	8,654
Grease, pks.	6
Oil-cake, pks.	1,398
Tea, pks.	67
Rice, pks.	10
Tobacco, hhds.	317
Tobacco, pks.	1,408
Wool, bales	189
Whisky, bbls.	361

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship Edward Percy, for Liverpool—250 bales Cotton, 33,146 bushels Corn, 460 sacks Oil-cake, 1,200 bags Oil-cake, 2,390 Staves.

By the ship Gitana, for Liverpool—2,871 bags Oil-cake, 1,031 sacks Oil-cake, 1,368 bbls. Resin, 680 bales Cotton, 24,933 bushels Corn, 16,390 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Orono, for Rotterdam—3,636 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark St. Olaf, for Lisbon—20,145 bushels Wheat, 4,800 Staves.

By the steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool—2,547 bxs. Cheese, 7,509 bushels Wheat, 468 pks. Tobacco, 1,524 bales Cotton, 4 cases Leather, 45 bbls. Apples, 16,623 bushels Corn.

By the brig Pola, for Beyrout—6,760 cases Refined Petroleum, 5 kegs Nails.

By the bark Alert, for Lisbon—7,077 bags Wheat.

By the steamer Glenshee, for Dublin—38,232 bushels Wheat, 948 sacks Oil-cake, 7 crates blacking.

By the bark Rennovato, for London—2,400 Staves, 8,930 pks. Oil-cake.

By the bark Immanuele, for Rotterdam—2,309 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Stjernen, for Amsterdam—20,319 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Forsete, for Hull—2,160 bbls. Petroleum.

BRICKS—A fair demand has been noted for Pale at rather firmer prices. Most other kinds in comparatively limited request at irregular rates. Stock afloat has been quoted thus: Pale, $2 75@$3; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Up River, $5@$5 50; Haverstraw, $5 50@$7; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—A restricted business has been reported at former prices. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.@28c.; Sperm, patent, 37c.@38c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—The demand has been comparatively tame at wholesale, at former quotations. Liverpool House Cannel at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₱ ton. More animation has been noted in the retail line at unaltered figures.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted very firm and in good demand. All the stock in first hands here, comprising only the 12,500 bags by the Memling, was purchased, for distribution, on private terms, and, subsequently, 1,000 bags resold at a very full price. There has been a livelier movement in other kinds, chiefly in Maracaibo and Savanilla, prices of which have been quoted strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bags Maracaibo, 3,850 bags Savanilla, and 900 bags Costa Rica, within the range of our quotations, the market closing in favor of holders. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¼c.@15½c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₱ ℔. 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 15c.@21c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18½c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17½c., and Jamaica, 15½c.@18c., gold, ₱ ℔. The jobbing trade has been more satisfactory at full rates.

COTTON—The business has been fairly active for early delivery, in good part for export, on a somewhat stronger basis as to values, the official quotations for Ordinary, Good Ordinary, and Low Middling showing an advance of ⅛c. ₱ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,656 bales, (of which 1,423 bales were placed last evening,) including 1,892 bales to shippers, 730 bales to spinners, and 34 bales to speculators. Of the sales 767 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted; Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Middling, 16⅛c. ₱ ℔.... The Quotation Committee of the Cotton Exchange now give quotations of the grades of Cotton as established by the National Cotton Exchange, with the addition of the grades of Middling Fair and Fair as established by the local Exchanges. Also, until Sept. 1, 1875, the six grades of Upland Cotton on the types that have ruled this market for the past year. This is done for the settlement of contracts, all of which have been made on the old classification. The only official quotation now telegraphed, however, is based on the new standard American classification. A moderately active trade has been noted for forward delivery at generally firm and, in instances, a shade better prices. The receipts at the ports have been less extensive, with the tenor of the Liverpool advices essentially unaltered. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,700 bales, of which 3,700 bales were on last evening, and 16,000 bales to-day, and 1,600 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling; with October options, closed at 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; November, 15 5-32c.; December, 15 13-32c.@; January, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; February, 16 1-32c.@15 1-16c.; March, 16⅜c.; April, 16 11-16c.; May, 16 15-16c.@17c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,936 bales, including 751 bales from Norfolk, 3,165 bales from Savannah, and 20 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 14,761 bales, and thus far this week 62,419 bales, against 37,176 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 216,890 bales, against 171,763 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 9,240 bales; to the Continent, 299 bales; stock in New-York, 46,343 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 188,411 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification.

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been of comparatively ready sale at full prices; Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pine Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

EGGS—Have been moderately inquired for within the range of from 21c.@26c. for ordinary to choice, with the main call for supplies available at 22c.@25c. for fair to strictly prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A less active movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, with the advantage as to prices, in favor of buyers. Shipping and trade extras have attracted less attention. Family Extras have been comparatively quiet. Superfine stock, though not plenty, has been depressed in price, the demand having been limited. No 2 stock has been moderately sought after within our range. Of trade extras, Minnesotas have been in most favor, especially brands available at from $6 50@$7 25 ₱ bbl. The sales since our last have been 14,150 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 65@$4 35, chiefly at $3 90@$4 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 90, chiefly at $4 60@$4 80; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6 10, mostly at $5 65@$5 90; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 35; poor to choice Round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 25, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 4,400 bbls. shipping stock at our quotations, part City Mill stock, for the West Indies....Southern Flour has been in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 75 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra....Canada Flour dull and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in very good request at from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 510 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been again quite active to-day at full prices, ranging from $4 35@$4 75 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $4 35@$4 55 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,850 bbls. including 1,175 bbls Golden Ear, at $4 75 ₱ bbl., in addition to the 800 bbls. of this brand sold yesterday and reported in our last, and subsequently held at $5....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$2 10 ₱ 100 ℔s. ....Oat-meal in demand at $6 75@$7 50 ₱ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been in better supply and quoted lower, within the range of $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 ℔s., on a moderate demand.

GRAIN—There has been a moderately active trade reported in Spring Wheat, which opened more steadily, but closed rather less firmly, influenced, in part, by the liberal arrivals, and the urgency of holders to place supplies promptly, especially of Chicago and the poorer grades of stock. Prime Milwaukee Spring has been held with a fair share of confidence, having been in very moderate supply. Winter Wheat has been in rather better request at about steady rates, White attracting most attention from millers, and the better qualities of Red and Amber Western from shippers. Sales have been reported since our last of 186,000 bushels, at $1 19@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring; $1 15@$1 22 for ordinary to very choice old No. 2 Spring; $1 14@$1 15 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly at $1 15 for prime, afloat; $1 11½@$1 12½ for fair to very choice new No. 2 North-west Spring, nearly all at $1 12 for prime, afloat; $1 10@$1 12 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 11@$1 11¼ for good to prime, afloat, and $1 10 for prime, in store; $1 07@$1 10 for poor to choice new No. 3 Spring; $1 06@$1 23 for ungraded Spring; $1 17@$1 23 for ordinary to choice new Red Western, mostly at $1 22@$1 23 for prime to choice, and $1 19 for about fair samples; $1 23@$1 26 for new Amber Western, mainly at $1 24 for good Amber Michigan; and $1 29@$1 40 for about fair ordinary to fancy new White Western, chiefly at $1 32@$1 33 for fair Michigan; and $1 40 for fancy do., ₱ bushel....A more confident demand prevailed for Corn at a shade better prices, though closing rather less buoyantly. The demand has been in good part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 204,000 bushels at 96c.@97c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 96½c. for prime, afloat; 97c.@98c. for Yellow Western, and, in part, $1 for White do....Rye has been quoted stronger within the range of 92c.@$1 for poor to strictly prime new crop, car and boat-loads, with a better inquiry noted, partly from shippers. A sale of 8,000 bushels strictly prime new State, to arrive soon, was reported at $1 ₱ bushel....Barley has been held with some show of confidence, but has been inactive within the previous range. A sale of choice Canada West was rumored at $1 37½ ₱ bushel....Barley-malt has been in fair demand and held with more firmness. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels choice four-rowed State (marketed previous to arrival) at $1 60, cash and time; also 5,500 bussels at $1 60 for Canada West, and $1 40@$1 45 for Western....Oats have been in much more active request, mainly for trade purposes, at a shade higher prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 152,000 bushels at 60c.@63½c. for ordinary to strictly prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@63½c. for very good to prime Chicago, afloat, and closing strong at 63½c. for prime samples; 62c.@66c. for new White Western; and 62c.@63c. for new Mixed State....Feed has been in demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $22@$32 ₱ ton.

HARDWARE—Has been generally slow of sale and somewhat unsettled as to values.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been offering rather more freely at about late prices, on a moderate trade, with shipping stock, fair to prime, quoted at 60c.@70c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 80c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, 50c.@65c. Straw has been in moderate request within our range, with Oat quoted at from 45c.@60c., and Rye at 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been quite sparingly dealt in within the previous range as to values; sales 500 Matamoras, 1,000 Dry Texas, and 400 City-slaughter on private terms. Stock in first hands, to-day, 251,453 Hides, and 1,523 bales do., against 182,300 Hides, and 601 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—There has been a fairly active export movement reported, but the market has been otherwise without much animation. Values have been generally well maintained. American, crop 1874, quoted 40c.@45c; American, crop 1873, 15c.@30c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@45c. ₱ ℔.

LEATHER—The movement of stock has been fairly active. Sole have been in good request, and suitable qualities have been quite firm on restricted offerings. The greater part of the available supply consists of undesirable grades. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½ for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 27c.@28½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ₱ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 16c.@19c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@32c. ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES.—The market shows decided firmness for all desirable grades of foreign grocery stock, the offerings of which are limited, while the demand is fair. No invoice dealings have been reported to-day. An invoice of 100 puncheons Barbados, just received, had been purchased previous to arrival on private terms. In a jobbing way equal to 145 hhds. Demerara and Porto Rico have been marketed within our range, including 80 hhds. Demerara at from 45c.@85c. ₱ gallon. New-Orleans old crop favors buyers on rather more urgent offerings and a restricted inquiry. Job lots have been sold to a limited extent within the range of 76c.@80c. per gallon. New Orleans new crop is quoted nominally at 95c.@$1 00 per gallon. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test) at 40½c.@41½c.: Grocery do., at 41c@47c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@65c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 47c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@58c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New Orleans, old crop, 76c.@80c., the latter for strictly choice.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand at rather steadier prices, with sales reported of 1,650 bbls. Strained at $2 35@$2 37½; and 320 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$4 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar and Pitch unchanged. ....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, and quoted stronger in price; sales, 200 bbls. merchantable, at 37c., subsequently quoted at 37½c., bid.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been moderately sought after, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls., for November, and 1,000 bbls. for December delivery, at 6c.; and for early deliveries 6c. asked....Refined has been quiet and weak, and quoted here at 12¾c.@12⅞c. for October deliveries; sales, 25 bbls., deliverable by Oct. 20, at 12¾c. ₱ gallon....At Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c.; and last half of October at 12¾c....Refined, in cases, 17¾c.@18c.... Naphtha at 9½c.@10½c. for Western and City.

PROVISIONS—There has been a less urgent inquiry for Mess Pork, at easier prices, with sales reported of only 120 bbls. Western, in lots, at $23 15. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., October options, at $22 85@$22 90; and 500 bbls., buyer October, at $23 05 ₱ bbl. Prime Mess held at $23.... Dressed Hogs in moderate request on the reduced basis of 8¼c.@8½c. for corn-fed....Cut Meats have been less active, yet quoted about steady, with sales reported of 68 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13¼c.; 2,000 pieces fresh Meats, including Hams at 10½c.@11c., Shoulders at 6½c.@7c., and Bellies at 10½c.@11c.; 750 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.; 700 Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.@11⅝c.; 1,750 Pickled Hams at 12c.@12¼c., and small lots of Smoked Hams at 14c.@14½c....Bacon quiet; 95 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, sold at 12¼c., with full parcels quoted at 12c. for early, and 11¾c. for October deliveries....Lard has been quoted firm for early delivery, and rather stronger for forward delivery, but has been without notable activity. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 300 tcs. Western steam at 14¼c., 110 tcs. City do. at 13¾c., quoted at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13⅜c.@13½c., and of Refined within the range of 14⅜c.@14½c., with South American grades quoted up to 15c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., January option, at 12 3-16c., and 250 tcs., seller six months, at 12⅛c., with October options held at 14½c., and December quoted at 12 3-16c....Beef quoted within the previously quoted range....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. sold on the basis of $24 for best Summer Cured....The finer grades of Butter have been sparingly offered, and have been in very good demand for prompt distribution at strong and buoyant prices. The poorer qualities have been rather slow within the former range. We quote the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@41c. for fair ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 41c.@48c. for very choice to fancy; 23c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to fancy....Cheese has been in good demand at strong prices on all really desirable makes; offerings restricted. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 12½c.@16c., chiefly at 13½c.@15¾c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—The market shows firmness as to values, but is without notable animation, the demand being mainly for lots of stock, to meet urgent wants. Carolina quoted at $6 75@$8 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6@$6 25, free, and $2 65@$3, gold in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds at firm prices, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in moderate request since our last at 5⅝c., gold, free. Supplies limited in the local market. The latest sales, to arrive, were made at 4 9-16c.@4 11-16c., gold, in bond.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in more demand, with sales reported of 5,857 bags at $2 30@$2 32½, gold, cash and 60 days. Clover quiet, with new quoted at 10c.@10½c. for the best samples. Other kinds inactive within the previous range.

SKINS—Meet with a comparatively slow sale at irregular prices. We quote Deer (wholly nominal) thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 65c.@67½c.; Sisal, 62½c.@65c.; Central America, 55c.@67½c.; Para, 65c.@67½c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c.@60c., currency, ₱ ℔.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c. Patna, 34c.@40c., currency, ₱ ℔.

SOAP—The jobbing trade keeps up to a fair average on a steady basis as to values; but invoices are inactive. Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been more active, and quoted stronger in prices. Cassia has been most sought after, and has advanced sharply, in view of the unfavorable cable reports as to supplies. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 27½ for common to very choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12@$1 14; Cassia, 24c.@25c.; Cloves at 43c.@44c.; East India Pepper at 21¾c.@22c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 11½c.@12¼c.; Ginger, 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more demand, mainly on refining account, though partly for trade purposes, with prices quoted firm, as in our last. Holders are not offering supplies with much urgency. Sales have been made to-day of 1,700 hhds. and 800 bxs., including 564 hhds. about good fair to good Refining Cuba at 8⅜c.@8¾c.; 400 hhds. Refining do., on the basis of 8½c. for fair; 66 hhds. Grocery Cuba at 8⅞c.; 137 hhds. Martinique at 8¼c.; 800 bxs. Clayed at 9⅛c.; and 543 hhds. Melado at 7c. ₱ ℔. And, last evening, 127 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 8¾c. ₱ ℔. We quote: Fair Refining, 8½c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime, do., 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8½c.; Molasses Sugar, 7½c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5½c.@7c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good request at full prices. Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Powdered at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Granulated at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; A's at 10½c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9½c.@10⅜c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 104,000 ℔s., in lots, within the range of 8¼c.@8¾c. for about fair to strictly prime; market steady....Of Stearine, 22 tcs. prime Western sold at 15c., with best City quoted at 15¼c.@15½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quoted about as before, on somewhat freer dealings; sales, 2,000 half chests Green, 3,000 half chests Japan, and 900 half chests Congou, on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been quoted lower on a moderate business. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at $1 06½@$1 07, closing at $1 06½ ₱ bbl.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively fair movement has been noted in the way of berth freights, on a steady basis as to rates. The offerings of produce have been mostly of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Resin, for British ports. The business in Resin has been unusually liberal as to amount, though at low figures. There has been less animation in the line of Cotton engagements, suitable room having been offered reservedly. The chartering business in the local market has been quite moderate, with rates quoted about as before. Vessels suited to the Cotton trade, (from Southern ports,) as also to Petroleum, Resin, and Grain have been attracting most attention. From the outposts some increase of activity is noted in the line of Deal freights from the Provincial ports, but without improvement as to rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by sail, 150 bales Cotton at ¼d. for compressed, which is an advance; 50 tons Extract of Bark at 17s. 6d.; 12 tons Rosewood at 20s.; and 2,400 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 36,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ bushel; 850 bxs. Bacon at 20s.; 3,450 bxs. Cheese within the range of 20s.@25s. ₱ ton; 250 bbls. Apples on private terms. Also, a British bark, with about 2,100 bales Cotton, from Port Royal, reported at 7-16d.; an American ship, with about 4,500 bales do., from New-Orleans or Mobile, reported on the basis of 9-16d. ₱ ℔. Also two ships, 1,514 and 1,092 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; a British bark, 800 tons, with Deals, reported from Miramichi, and another, 684 tons, with do., from Musquash, at 75s.; a Norwegian bark, with do., reported from New River, at 77s. 6d.; a British steam-ship, 779 tons, with do., reported from St. John, on private terms....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 2,500 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, on the basis of 42s. 6d. Also a Norwegian bark, 520 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., with option of Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 ℔s....For the United Kingdom, eleven vessels, ranging from 419 to 1,472 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco on private terms; a British bark, 545 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 90s., an extreme rate; a bark, 587 tons, and a brig, 232 tons, with Deals, reported from Miramichi, at 75s....For Glasgow, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., and 24,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d.@5½d. ₱ bushel....For Bristol, by sail, 4,500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 4½d. ₱ 280 ℔s. (bulk of cargo for a Norwegian bark, 665 tons, placed on the berth).... For Bristol Channel, two British barks, 679 and 448 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 73s., and another, 800 tons, from do., at 72s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a Swedish bark, 285 tons, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and a British brig, 242 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 78s. 9d.@81s. 3d....For Dublin, an American bark, 359 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 72s. 6d. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ ℔.; 100 tons Provisions at 20s. ₱ ton....For Hanfleur, a Norwegian brig, 248 tons, with Deals, from St. John, at 95s....For Cadiz or Seville, an American brig, 399 tons, hence, with Tobacco, at 32s. 6d....For Marseilles, a bark, 763 tons, and a schooner, 259 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 85s.@90s....For Palermo, an Italian bark, with Box Shooks, from Bangor, reported at 4c., gold....For Constantinople, an Austrian brig, 542 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum at 22¼c., and £5 gratuity....For Genoa, an American schooner, with about 1,400 bbls. Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1¾c. ₱ ℔....For ports on the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $9....For Cardenas, an American bark, with Shooks, from Ellsworth, Me., reported at 20½c. ....For Porto Rico, an American schooner, hence, with general cargo, reported at 70c. ₱ bbl.... For Bahia, a British brig, with Coal, from Pictou, at $5 75....For New-York, a brig, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 9½c.; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Satilla River, at $7 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 7.—Cotton easier; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 3,089 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,599 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 21,059 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,512 bales; gross, 2,433 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,673 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 33,642 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,030 bales; exports, coastwise, 861 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 14,073 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 4,762 bales; gross, 4,772 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,233 bales; sales, 1,529 bales; stock, 30,609 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 1,013 bales; gross, 1,013 bales; exports, coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 450 bales stock, 19,000 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was fair but slow. The quality of the herds on sale ranged from poor to coarse, with a choice top. The flocks on sale were generally of fair quality, with a few choice lots. Beeves sold from 6¼c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights from 4½ cwt. to 8 cwt., on 55 ℔s. to 58 ℔s., net. Milch Cows not quoted. Veals scarce and held on sale. Grass Calves slow from 5½c.@7c. ₱ ℔., also at $16 ₱ head. Dry Cows sold on live weight at 4½c. ₱ ℔. Bulls from 2¾c.@3⅛c. ₱ ℔. Live Hogs sold from $6@$6 60 ₱ cwt.; City-dressed opened from 8¼c.@8⅝c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 104 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 76 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 73 poor Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 80 coarse Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 103 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 35 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for T. & J. Goff 184 generally choice Kentucky Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt., scant. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 225 pair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 133 Texan Steers at 6½c. ₱ ℔., weight 4½ cwt. W. Thompson had 8 cars of horned Cattle due for to-morrow forenoon. The herds shipped for Morris, Waixel & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Goldschmidt sold 102 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7 cwt.; F. Samuels sold 70 poor Missouri Steers at 9c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½c. cwt.; 72 Cherokee Steers at 8¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; M. Lauterbach sold 86 generally fair Iowa Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—S. McGraw sold 3 Ewes, weight 290 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 78 Lambs, weight 4,790 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 101 Lambs, weight 7,220 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 6 State Bulls, weight 5,160 ℔s. gross, at 2¾c. ₱ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 20 Sheep, weight 1,220 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 10 Sheep, weight 810 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 43 Sheep, weight 4,090 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 5 Sheep, weight 500 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 22 Yearling Lambs, weight 1,600 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 47 Lambs, weight 2,760 ℔s., at 7⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 210 Lambs, weight 12,735 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 131 Lambs, weight 8,910 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 21 State Bulls, live weight 20,350 ℔s., at 3⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 3 Dry Cows, weight 2,510 ℔s., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 4 Calves, weight 1,850 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 2 Calves, weight 520 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔. William Elliott sold 36 Lambs, weight 2,700 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 209 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,490 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 90 Ohio Lambs, weight 5,310 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 38 Calves at $16 ₱ head; held on sale, 4 cars of Sheep and Lambs. Jelliffe & Co. sold 23 Sheep, weight 2,150 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,840 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔. J. H. Reid sold 59 Ohio Hogs, weight 178 ℔s. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ ℔. P. Lerch sold 29 State Hogs, weight 6,280 ℔s., at $6 60 ₱ head; 134 Indiana Hogs, weight 23,940 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; held on sale, 2 cars of Ohio Hogs and 1 car of Michigan Hogs. Judd & Buckingham sold for week ending Oct. 7, 1874, 1,413 Lambs, average price $4 68 ₱ head, range of prices 7¼c.@8c. ₱ ℔.; 6,400 Sheep, average price $4 38 ₱ head, range of prices 4½c.@6c. ₱ ℔.; 73 Calves at $5 60 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Oct. 5, 1874.—565 head of horned Cattle, 12,186 Sheep and Lambs, 1,147 Veals and Calves, 5,343 Hogs, 17 Horses, all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards.—1,357 head of horned Cattle, 15 Cows, 314 Veals and Calves, 41 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day.—2,094 Sheep and Lambs, 276 Veals and Calves, 62 Bulls and Dry Cows; had due 5 cars of Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—7,425 Hogs, 70 Calves, 1,851 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,105 head; making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,432 head, or 496 cars, against 587 cars for the same time last week. Market lively; good feeling prevailing at strong yesterday's prices for good to common. Inferior grades slow of sale. About 2,600 head disposed of; sales of 700 Indiana Steers, ranging from 834 ℔s. to 1,305 ℔s., at $3 37½@$5 50; 600 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,118 to 1,367 ℔s., at $5@$6 25; 600 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,143 to 1,372 ℔s., at $4 87½@$6 12½; 400 Texas Steers, ranging from 846 to 1,033 ℔s., at $3 20@$3 87½; 200 Michigan Steers, ranging from 805 to 1,042 ℔s., at $3 60@$4 25; 100 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,053 to 1,158 ℔s., at $4 50@$4 60. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,200 head, against 14,000 head for the same time last week. Market active for good stock: sales of Canada Lambs at $6 25@$6 87½, with choice lots selling up to $7; Canada and Western Sheep, $4 25@$5 25; 4,800 Canada Lambs, ranging from 73 ℔s. to 96 ℔s., at $6 25@$7; 2,800 Western and Canada Sheep at $4 50@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 15,100 head, against 21,300 head for the same time last week. Market active, good feeling prevailing; Yorkers, $5 50@$6; heavy Hogs, $6 50@$6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 lower at $35. Cloverseed—New Western, 10½c.; Timothy active and firm at $2 75@$3; Flax-seed, $2 95. Flour dull; best grades held firmly; Superfine, $3 25@$3 75; Extras, $4@$5; North-west Family Extra, $5 75@$7; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6; High grades, $7 75@$8 50. Wheat in improved demand; Red, $1 21@$1 23; Amber, $1 23@$1 27; White, $1 30@$1 34. Rye held at $1 06@$1 08. Corn weak; Yellow and Mixed Western, $1. Oats offered freely at 61½c.@63c. for white; 59c.@60c. for mixed. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $24@$24 25. Beef Hams, 22c.@26c.; Smoked Hams, 14½c.@15½c.; Smoked Sides, 14¾c.@15¼c. Smoked Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c.; Pickled Hams, 13c.@13½c.; Pickled Sides, 13¾c.@14¼c.; Salted Shoulders, 9¼c.@10c. Lard dull at 14¼c.@15c. Petroleum steady at 12½c.@12⅝c. for Refined; Crude held at 9⅛c., in bbls.; 5⅛c. in bulk. Whiskey quiet, at $1 07. Butter very steady; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 40c.@42c.; Western, prime, 35c.@38c.; do., fair to good, 24c.@26c.; choice Western Rolls, 33c.@38c. Cheese firm; New-York State, fancy, 15½c.@16c.; do., prime, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Western, prime, 14½c.@15c. Eggs—Market bare; fresh in demand; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 28c.; Western, extra, 27c.; good do., 25c.@26c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, 98c.; No. 2 do., 92⅜c., cash or October; 92c. November; No. 3 do., 88c.; Rejected, 82c.@82½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 79½c.@79⅝c., cash or October; 75¼c. November; 72½c.@73c., seller all the year; High Mixed, 79¾c.@80c.; Rejected, 78½c.; New Shelled, 65c.@66c.; Ear, 60c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 49¾c., cash or October; 48¾c. November; Rejected, 46c.@46½c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 84c.@84½c. Barley opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 06@$1 08, according to location; $1 06, October; No. 3 Spring, 91c. Pork dull and drooping at $21 50, cash; $17 75@$17 80, seller all the year. Lard steady at 14½c., cash; 11½c., seller all the year. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Whisky nominal at $1 03. Freights to Buffalo, 3⅞c.@4½c. On open board this afternoon Wheat closed strong at 92½c.@92⅝c., cash and October; Corn, 79½c., cash and October; Oats, 49⅞c., cash and October. Receipts—6,000 bbls. flour, 202,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 184,000 bushels Wheat, 101,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—Flour in good demand and firm; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Family, $5 75@$6 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Rio brands, $6 75; do. Family, $6 25@$8 75. Wheat—Western dull; Southern active and firm; No. 1 Red and Amber Western, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 20½; No. 3 do., $1 17@$1 18; White Western, $1 20@$1 28; Rejected, $1 12@$1 13; Red Maryland, $1 10@$1 30; Amber do., $1 32@$1 35; White do., $1 15@$1 30. Corn firm; White Southern, $1 03@$1 05; Yellow do., $1 02@$1 03; Western Mixed nominally 95c. Oats weak; Southern, 65c.@66c.; Western Mixed, 61c.@63c.; White Western, 64c.@65c. Rye quiet at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions heavy; quiet. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.@15c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15½c. Lard nominal. Western Butter firm at 35c.@38c. for choice to fine. Petroleum firm at 5¾c. for Crude. Whisky sold at $1 09½@$1 10; stock scarce.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged; Superfine Winter, $3 75@$4; Extra do., $4@$4 25; Double Extra do., $4 25@$4 75; Family, $5 50@$6. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 14½@$1 15; No. 3 do., $1 02½@$1 03. Corn firm and steady; No. 2 Mixed, 83c. in East St. Louis on track and in elevator. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 52c. in East St. Louis on track. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and in fair demand; No. 2 at 91c.@92c. Pork dull at $22 25@$22 50. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard lower; Butchers' 13c.; Summer, 13¾c. Whisky firm at $1 04. Live Hogs dull and lower; Stockers, $3@$3 75; Yorkers, $4 50@$4 75. Bacon, $5@$5 74; Butchers', $5 25@$5 75. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 bushels Rye, 2,000 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat and 1,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 12,250 bbls.; Wheat, 144,100 bushels; Corn, 34,788 bushels; Oats, 29,400 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 24,800 bushels; Oats, 29,400 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 24,800 bushels; Oats, 29,400 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull and lower; sales 1,500 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 03; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 04; 1,750 bushels White Michigan at $1 25. Corn steady; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 88½c. Oats a shade lower; sales 9,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 57c. Rye nominally 90c. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Flour unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales, 1,200 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 30; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 10. Corn quiet at 94c. Barley in good demand and the market advanced; sales of 25,000 bushels Prime Canada at $1 30; at the close held higher. Corn-meal, $39 for Bolted; $38 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $32, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Barley, 5¾c., to New-York; Barley, 5c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—6,500 bushels Barley, 788,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—39,200 bushels Barley, 8,000 bushels Rye, 589,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and steady; No. 1 at 98½c; No. 2 at 93½c., cash; 92⅞c. October; 91¾c. November. Oats lower; light demand; No. 2 at 49½c. Corn quiet and lower; No. 2 Mixed at 80½c. Rye unsettled; No. 1 at 87c.@88c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 09½@$1 09¾, cash; $1 10¼@$1 11 October; No. 3 Spring, 91c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,400 bbls. Flour, 157,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17¼; No. 3 do., $1 11; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14; No. 2 do., $1 08; Extra do., $1 18½; Amber Michigan, $1 07½; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 06½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 18½; No. 2 do. $1 11. Corn steady; High Mixed, 84c.; do., new, November, 67c.; December, 66c.; Low Mixed, 83c.; do., new, October, 71c.; Michigan, 83c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 51½c.; Michigan, 52c.; White, 53c. Receipts—94,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—52,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet and weak at 83c.@85c. Oats dull and declining at 55c.@57c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley unchanged. Butter steady. Pork nominal. Lard steady; Summer, 13¼c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Whisky active at a decline of 1c.; sales at $1 02.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged, at 83c.@85c. Oats quiet and unchanged, at 65c.@70c. Rye quiet and unchanged, at $1. Pork nominal. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Hams dull and declining; Sugar-cured, 13c.; Plain, nominal. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; no Clear Sides here. Lard, 16½c. Whisky easier, at $1 02. Bagging lower; two-pound Kentucky Hemp, 13c.@13½c. Flax and Jute, according to weight, 14c.@14½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Wheat in fair inquiry; sales two cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 32. Rye quiet and steady at 95c. Corn dull and easier. Oats dull; sales two cars No. 2 Mixed Western at 60c. Barley quiet and easier; sales one car No. 2 Six-rowed State at $1 27½; one car do. do. at $1 28½. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 05; No. 3 do., $1. Corn steady and unchanged; Old High Mixed, shelled, 84c.; do. Low Mixed, 83c.; do., ears, on track, 79c. Oats firmer; No. 1 State, 53c.; No. 2 do., 51c.; White, 54c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and lower; Old Shelled, 94c.@95c. Oats dull and declining at 64c. Lard quiet but firm at 15¾c.@16½c. Bacon—Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides dull and lower; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides scarce and firm at 15¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 7.—Spirits Turpentine quiet and firm at 35½c. Resin quiet and steady at $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged, at $3@$6 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged, at 95c.@$1 10. Corn, in the ear, new, 50c.; old, 78c.@80c., in elevator. Oats, 50c.@51c., in elevator. Rye, 90c. Barley, $1 05@$1 07.

THE WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—The market for Wool continues without improvement. The demand is only to meet the wants of manufacturers, who, in the present uncertain state of the goods market, purchase as moderately as possible. At the same time there is no pressure to sell desirable Fleece, or Pulled, and holders appear to have considerable confidence in the future of the market. We quote sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX at 53c.@55c. Medium Fleeces are scarce, and would bring 55c. if in good condition. Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces, 50c.@52c. for good and choice lots, and Western Fleeces, 45c.@50c. Combing and Delaine selections are readily sought after, and command full prices at 56c.@62c., as to quality. Pulled Wool scarce and firm, with sales at 40c.@55c., as to quality.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 7.—Wool firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 55c.@57½c.; Coarse, 50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 48c.@51c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 48c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42c.@48c.; Canada Combing, 34c.@36c.; Fine, unwashed, 63c.@65c.; Coarse and Medium, do., 38c.@40c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 24c.@26c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 43c.@47c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 43c.@47½c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; do., coarse, 22c.@25c.; California Fine and Medium, 29c.@37c.; do., coarse, 32c.@35c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 7—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92½@92⅝; for the account, 92¾. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109¼. Erie Railway Shares, 32; do. preferred, 53. New-York Central, 99.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¼.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32@32¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 30c.

3:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92⅞@93. Erie Railway Shares, 31¾@32.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £255,000. Erie Railway shares, 31½@31¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Midding Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d., sales 20,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 6⅞d.; do. do. shipped November and December at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—the market is quiet. Corn, 36s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Beef, 90s. ₱ tierce for new Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 10,600 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 5-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 64s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 7—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9¾d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Sperm Oil, £104@£105 per ton. Common Resin, 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine Pale American.

CRIME IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal: The Ministry of Justice has just published the criminal statistics for the year 1872, and the document is drawn up with the fullness and minuteness that characterize French official returns. The bare fact that at this moment there are not less than eleven convicts under sentence of death and awaiting execution, affords evidence that the régime of moral order has not been favorable to the diminution of crime; and this is fully borne out by the statistics now given to the world by M. De Tailhand. It is, however, to be remarked that the comparison which he establishes between 1872 and 1871 is hardly a fair one. In 1871 the administration of justice was utterly disorganized, and a good many of the prosecutions instituted in 1872, after the re-establishment of order, may in reality be set down to the account of the previous year. Thus the number of sentences recorded in 1872 was 156,238, against 133,047 in 1871. The returns, however, also show a marked increase on the last "normal" year, 1869; they amount to 18,735. Offenses against persons and property show no increase. On the other hand, there is a very considerable augmentation in the number of cases of smuggling, and in the cases of "rebellion against the authorities," a vague phrase which must be taken to mean resistance to gendarmes and policemen in the exercise of their duty. M. de Tailhand infers from this that "the respect of the principle of authority is greatly shaken." It would be odd, indeed, if that were not the case. All that has taken place within the last four years is not calculated to enhance the respect which desperate men might in quiet times entertain for the gendarmes, the police, and the gardes champêtres. In 1871, sixteen persons were sentenced to death at the Assizes, but a far larger number were executed in virtue of sentences pronounced by courts-martial, and of these latter no account is taken. In 1872 the number of sentences was 31; there were 24 executions. During 1872 not less than 139 persons were tried for press offenses; 98 were acquitted, 41 convicted, viz., 7 to pay fines, 29 to less than a year's imprisonment, and 5 to more than one year. This, bear in mind, was under the liberal régime of M. Thiers. During the same period France granted 192 warrants of extradition, and obtained 76, chiefly from Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Spain, and England. In 1872 there were no less than 12,018 violent deaths—4,240 persons were drowned, 1,192 were run over or fell from windows or scaffoldings, and 415 died suddenly through intemperance. Suicides amounted to 5,275. It is noticeable that Spring is the season when cases of suicide are most numerous, and that those who attempt their own lives are mostly above sixty years of age. I do not know that there are any peculiar inferences to be drawn from these figures. There can be no doubt that troubled times, interfering as they do with the pursuits of industry and commerce, and increasing the amount of ruin, misery, and destitution, must have a prejudicial influence on the moral and social condition of any people, and especially of a people so nervous and "impressionable" as the French.

THE DEAN OF RIPON ON PERVERSION TO ROME.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Ripon (Dr. McNeile) has issued the following notice:

THE DEAN TO THE PEOPLE OF RIPON.

MEN AND BRETHREN: A change from the Church of England to the Church of Rome is a very great change. Many of you are not aware how great, for although you know something of what it is a change from, you do not know what it is a change to. You do not know what strange dogmas must be embraced, what unproved miracles must be believed, what liberty of thought and action must be relinquished, what political subserviency and social prostration must be accepted, in order to become a subject of the Pope. It is every way desirable that you should be informed on this subject, and I feel it my duty to do what in me lies to supply you with the needful, though painful instruction. Of course, I can only place within your reach the opportunity, and request, as I now do, that you will avail yourselves of it. Romanism is not a rejection, but a corruption, of Christianity. It professes to receive all the fundamental truths of the Word of God, but they are intermingled and contradicted, and practically superseded, by the traditions of men. Discrimination is indispensable. Our Sunday evening services in the cathedral will be resumed for the season on the first Sunday of next month, and I hereby announce a course of discriminating sermons. Our Bishop will preach the first, and show what is the one, true, and only Rule of Faith for a Christian. Of the other preachers and subjects due notice will be given.

A TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The *Progrès d'Orient* says: "The town of Panderma, ancient Panorma, has been completely destroyed by fire. The fire commenced on Sunday at about nightfall in a wooden house near the Armenian Church, and the flames spread in every direction with extreme rapidity. The Health Office, the Custom-house, the Greek and Armenian Churches, and three schools are now in ashes. Of the whole town hardly thirty houses are left. The Azizieh steamer Selanik happened at the time to be in the port, and her crew rendered valuable assistance. On the day after the fire the Selanik conveyed about thirty of the people that had been burnt out to Constantinople. The Sultan, hearing of this disaster, has caused the Admiralty steamer Ismail to be dispatched to Panderma with tents. The fire lasted eleven hours, and destroyed upward of 2,000 houses."

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56ths sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REOPENED Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

SPANISH LESSONS.—INSTRUCTION IN SPANISH by Prof. Mantilla, at the Young Men's Christian Association, two evenings each week. A member's ticket ($5) entitles to admission in this or any of the classes—French, German, writing, and book-keeping, also gymnasium, lectures, &c. Apply at once.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.—CLASSES are now being formed for instruction in water-color painting—flowers and Autumn leaves—by a lady of experience and ability. For references and other information address Box No. 26 Brooklyn Post Office.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARATORY School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIEST education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 14th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	John Brooks,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss,	Adam T. Bruce,	John L. Melcher,
John Adriance,	Benjamin Curtis,	Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Henry Day,	Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Jas. H. Goadby,	James Somerville
John S. Boyd,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D. ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1829.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 29th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.
The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of George Merritt, deceased, the following Stocks and Bonds, viz.:

$12,500	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1896.
10,000	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1883.
30,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1914.
4,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Construction Bonds, due 1889.
4,000	Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1877.
10,000	Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due 1883.
25,000	Oswego and Rome Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1915, guaranteed by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.
10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
5,000	Oxford Iron Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.
100	Shares Oxford Iron Company, $100 each.
100	Shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
500	Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
50	Shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
100	Shares Crawford Coal Company, $100 each.
400	Shares Quicksilver Mining Company, $100 each.
414	Shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each.
130	Shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each.
$5,200	Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip.
10,000	Metropolitan Gas-light Company Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
360	Shares Tarrytown and Irvington Gas-light Company, $50 each.
$10,000	Greenburg Town Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
50,000	New-York City Accumulated Debt Bond, due 1885.
100,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1867, Registered.
50,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1868, Registered.
10,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1880, Registered.
190,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Registered.
1,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Coupon.
200	Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $100 each.
400	Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each.
800	Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
600	Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100 each.
150	Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, Preferred, $100 each.
15	Shares Troy and Boston Railroad Company, $100 each.
162	Shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS,
WILLIAM A. HAINES, } Executors.
DOUGLAS MERRITT,

BULL'S FERRY AND BRANCH ROADS.
PROPOSALS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive BIDS FOR $65,000 IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATES to be issued by them under the authority of acts of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 for the improvement of the Bull's Ferry and Branch Roads in Hudson County, N. J. The certificates are payable out of moneys to be received from assessments on lands benefited by said improvements in proportion to benefits received, or out of proceeds of sales of lands sold for non-payment of said assessments. Until paid the assessments are a lien on the lands assessed. The certificates bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date of issue until the Commissioners give notice of their readiness to redeem them, in the official newspaper of the City of Hoboken, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment of said assessments.

No bids will be considered below ninety-five per cent. The bids will be opened on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Messrs. Spielmann & Brush, No. 8 Newark st., Hoboken, and are to be addressed to

JOHN H. BONN,
HENRY J. BOTTMANN, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM W. DURYEE,
(Care Post Office Box No. 100, Hoboken, N. J.)
Town of Union, Oct. 5, 1874.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and a Quarter per Cent. on the stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on the 26th day of October, to stockholders of record on Oct. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from 1st to 5th proximo.

The coupons on first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) Carondelet Branch, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of this Company.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY,
No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1874.
The annual meeting of shareholders of this company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. Poll open from 12 till 1 P. M.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY—TEN SHARES for sale, by HOWARD LAPSLEY, No. 15 Broad st.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires to get a few pupils from the ages of six to thirteen, to instruct in the English branches, French, and music, in a pleasant country home. Address M. K., Box No. 66 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience a situation as governess in a respectable family to teach the English branches and music; no objections to the country; references given and required. Address W. A. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A GERMAN university, experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German; best references. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, gold medalist of foreign University, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, English or American; highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, who speaks French, and is also qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address E. F. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A RE-ENGAGEMENT AS VISITING GOVERNESS, by a lady, experienced and gentle in teaching young children, or as companion or reader to an invalid lady. Address L. T. H., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GERMAN TEACHER. University graduate, able to teach well his own language; also to speak and teach French. Apply at No. 108 West 59th st.

PRIVATE TEACHER IN ENGLISH, CLASSICS, mathematics, music, &c., desires an engagement. Address Box No. 212, Princeton, N. J.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City reference, desires private pupils. Preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1874:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,795,833 25
Due from banks	98,283 30
Due from directors of the bank	123,000 00
Cash items and exchanges	120,426 68
Expense account	7,739 53
United States Stocks	5,000 00
Bank fixtures	16,200 00
Overdrafts	1,944 44
City taxes for 1874	14,000 00
Total	$2,059,427 20
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$500,000 00
Profits	58,641 43
Due depositors, on demand	1,226,958 93
Due to banks	272,766 84
Unclaimed dividend	1,060 00
Total	$2,059,427 20

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: ROBERT SCHELL, President, and THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, a banking association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1874, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
ROBERT SCHELL, President.
THEO. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally sworn and subscribed to by both deponents, the 6th day of October 1874.
SPENCER C. DOTY, Notary Public,
New-York County.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, by Edward A. Lawrence, Esq., Auctioneer, the following stocks belonging to the estate of the late James B. Taylor, viz.: 20 Shares New-York Printing Company Stock; 50 Shares Broadway and 7th av. Railroad Company; 300 Shares Bleecker st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 17 Shares Transcript Association; 200 Shares Dry Dock East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company Stock; 2,000 Shares Proprietors City of Brunswick, Ga.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.
EDWARD H. TRACY, LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executors of James B. Taylor, deceased.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
UNION BUILDING, NOS. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., 17th of September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 12th of October next.
By order, W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
SIXTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of October next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Oct. 5, and reopened on the 16th.
J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared payable on the 27th day of October to the shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of October next. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON
RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.
Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7	Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 28
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	*Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Algeria, Saturday, Nov. 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT, RECULOUX..........Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday..Nov. 28
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75........Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Nov. 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 18
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M. | England......Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Denmark...Oct. 17, 9 A. M. | Spain........Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Friday, Oct. 9, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Oct. 27, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 8
ATLAS..........Oct. 30
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Oct. 8.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, Saturday, Oct. 10.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Oct. 8
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA..........Thursday, Oct. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Oct. 22
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, Oct. 1.	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1.	12:00 M.
Friday, 2d	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 2d	1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th	1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th	12:00 M.	Tuesday, 6th	4:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th	2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 8th	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 9th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th	3:00 P. M.		

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.
Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.
Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS,) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.20 and 8.20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND County.—HARRIET GIGNOUX, plaintiff, against MARK BRUMAGIM and Charlotte E., his wife, Eugene Kelly, and Margaret, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants aforenamed, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 3, 1874.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was, on the 6th day of July, 1874, duly filed with the Clerk of the County of Richmond.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
o8-1aw6wTh. Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st.

WATSON, MARY A.—COURT OF COMMON Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR against MARY A. WATSON, Joseph Watson, David Dinkelspiel, Edward Oppenheimer, Henry Hyman, Rebecca Eaton, Minor M. Kellogg, Mary A. Page, Henry P. Cooper, James R. Smith, Martin M. Kellogg, Robert E. Deyo.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated September 15, 1874.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th September, 1874.
o1-1aw6wTh HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DRESS-MAKING.

NO. 27 ST. MARK'S PLACE, BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Street suits, Evening dresses, Home dresses, Children's suits, Infants' trousseaux, Fashionably and neatly made at moderate prices. Cutting and fitting. Orders promptly executed.

DRY GOODS.

At E. Ridley & Son's,
309, 311 AND 311 1-2 GRAND ST., N. Y.
MILLINERY GOODS.

FRENCH FELT HATS and BONNETS, finest qualities, Blue, Brown, Black, and Drab, $1 each.
AMERICAN FELTS, 44 cents.

SILK VELVET ROUND HATS AND BONNETS, $1 45, $1 85, $2, $2 50, and $2 95.
EMBROIDERED SILK VELVET ROUND HATS, $2 95 and $3 25.
Fine Silk, Beaver and Velvet English Walking and Dress Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed, for Promenade, Riding, Opera, &c., $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 65., up.

Feathers, Flowers, Birds,
Ostrich Tips, Ostrich Plumes.
145 dozen BIRDS at 45 cents.
Immense variety of RED and FANCY BIRDS, from 50 cents each, up.

VELVETS.
COLORED SILK VELVETS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 per yard, up.
100 pieces BLACK SILK VELVETS, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $3.
10 shades of Navy and other Blues, Garnets, Sultans, Browns, and all the cloth shades in SILK VELVETS for trimming at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and $3.

BLACK and COLORED VELVETEENS, 38, 50, 75 cents and $1 per yard.

SILKS.
SILK REPS and TURQUOISES, every Color, 65 cents per yard.
100 pieces of MILLINERY SILKS, 45 cents per yard.
500 pieces of SILK MIGNONS, BLACK and Colors, $1, $1 50, and $1 85, bargains, all the desirable shades.

LACES.
CHEAPEST YAK LACES in this City.
CHEAPEST GUIPURE LACES in this City.
CHEAPEST BEADED YAK LACES in this City.

BEADED DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS in PASSEMENTERIES, GIMPS, and FRINGES, LOOPS, BUTTONS, &c. VERY LARGE STOCK AND VERY LOW PRICES.
EXAMINE OUR FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT!
EXAMINE OUR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT!
EXAMINE LADIES', MISSES', AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!
EXAMINE MORNING WRAPPERS, CORSETS, SKIRTS!
EXAMINE PERFUMERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.

GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS.
No. 4, all silk, 8 cents.
No. 5, all silk, 10 cents.
No. 7, all silk, 12 cents.
No. 9, all silk, 13 cents.
No. 12, all silk, 16 cents.
No. 16, all silk, 20 cents.
1,000 PIECES OF SASH RIBBONS—cheapest offering for many years.
OUR FUR AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS—FIFTY IN ALL—OCCUPYING FIVE FLOORS, WILL REPAY CAREFUL EXAMINATION.
PRICES ALL OVER THE HOUSE LOWER THAN FOR THESE TEN YEARS.

KID GLOVES.

Gabrielle, 2 buttons.	NEW SHADES.	75 cents the pair.
Monogram, 2 buttons.	No low-priced glove compares with this in the City for shape, color and quality. Improved 25 per cent. this season.	95 cents the pair.

3, 4, 5, 6 buttons to match.
MONOPOL 2 buttons, real kid, $1 50, equal to any glove sold at $2.
ONE BUTTON, 25c. and 45c.
500 dozen two buttons at 50c.

Edw. Ridley & Son,
309, 311 AND 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR, AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S
GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.
UNLIKE ANY OTHER
IN THE COUNTRY.

MACY'S	IN NO OTHER will be found large and desirable assortments of goods in so many different branches of trade.
MACY'S	EXPERIENCED BUYERS AND READY MONEY enable us to place before the public at
MACY'S	VERY LOW PRICES
MACY'S	WHITE GOODS and HOUSEKEEPING Goods.
MACY'S	HOUSE FURNISHING Goods.
MACY'S	EMBROIDERIES and Lace Goods.
MACY'S	LADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's Furnishing Goods; also, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
MACY'S	CORSETS and Under-garments.
MACY'S	NOTIONS and Small-wares.
MACY'S	MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, VELVETS, &c.
MACY'S	FANCY Goods, Jewelry, Toilet Articles.
MACY'S	PERFUMERY, and FANS.
MACY'S	BOOKS and STATIONERY.
MACY'S	CROCKERY, Glass, and Silver-plated Ware.
MACY'S	TRIMMINGS and Worsteds.
MACY'S	R. H. M. and LA FORGE KID GLOVES, every pair warranted not to rip or tear putting on.
MACY'S	TOYS, DOLLS, and Dolls' Articles.
MACY'S	BOXED, Canned, and Bottled Fruits, Preserves,
MACY'S	PICKLES, Olive-oil, Biscuits, &c.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES now ready, sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application.
PACKAGES by MAIL can be sent for two cents for four ounces, and one cent additional for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, under four pounds.
N. B.—GOODS SHIPPED and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.
Particular attention to orders.
Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country.

CHINA
AND GLASS-WARE.
Notwithstanding that we exhibited at our opening the largest and most complete assortment of China and Glass-ware ever shown to the public, and at the most popular prices, we shall, on Monday, Oct. 5, have on exhibition an immense variety of new goods, which have just arrived by steamer, which we shall offer at the prices that have made our NEW DEPARTMENT such an IMMENSE SUCCESS.
TO ENUMERATE:
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, for twelve persons, decorated any color, best quality, $48 11.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $23 41.
ENGLISH CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $14 71.
CUT BOHEMIAN GOBLETS, $2 63 per dozen.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st. in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-1aw6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. —Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.
MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
CHARLES H. ISHAM, } Executors.
jy9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
THOMAS PATTON, } Executors.
ap30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.
JAS. W. WESTERFIELD,
JOHN BARBER, } Executors.
jy16-1aw6mTh*